# The Outlook

FEBRUARY 21, 1917

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

## GERMANY AND AMERICA

The arrival of Mr. Gerard, the former American Ambassador to Germany, in Switzerland, and the departure from New York of Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador to America, have removed the fear that any clash should come between the two countries on this particular issue. Germany, through Mr. Zimmermann, of its Foreign Office, admitted that it had entirely misunderstood the situation in this country and had been misled by reports that our Government had seized the German ships self-interned in our ports and was delaying the departure of the German Ambassador. On the contrary, every possible facility and guard were offered to Count von Bernstorff by our Government. In the interchange of communications between the two Governments as regards the Ambassadors has come an assumption on Germany's part which ought not to go unquestioned. It appears that Germany interprets a statement from our Government that it had no intention, even in case of war, of seizing bank deposits or other property belonging to German subjects to include a pledge not in any case or under any circumstances to take possession of the German ships in our ports. We are confident that there was no intention to give such a pledge, and it can hardly be doubted, as a matter of fact, that one of the first acts of our Government would be to take possession of those ships. If the contrary is the announced policy of our Government, the fact should be plainly stated and considered in the light of international law and American rights.

But Germany, so far from ceasing to attempt to influence American conduct by the improper detention of American citizens, has refused to release Americans who are in Germany, one may say accidentally, because they were on board the ships captured by the German raider in South American waters and were taken to Germany on the Yarrowdale. The Swiss Minister in Washington, Dr. Ritter, is quoted as saying that Germany would hold these men as prisoners until she had definite assurances that Germans in America would not be imprisoned. Our Government has entered its protest.

The violation of the laws of nations involved in this detention during a time of peace is too obvious to require argument. But there is no lack of offenses on the part of Germany which would justify drastic action by the United States if it wished to precipitate war. Over and over again the lives of Americans have been put in imminent jeopardy by the ruthless submarine campaign, although the United States has formally announced that it would not submit to this. It is a mere accident if American lives have not been sacrificed. In point of fact, authorities on international law say that the two O'Donnell children, who perished on the California, were entitled to American protection. They were born in this country, and, although their father was not naturalized, they should be treated as citizens unless and until they chose by legal action to assume the citizenship of their father's native country. Professor Stowell, of Columbia University, adds: "The American Government cannot afford to have it said that we protect adults, but that we will not protect our children." That other Americans were placed in extreme jeopardy in the destruction of the California, which in its ruthlessness was surpassed only by that of the Lusitania, is beyond doubt. It must also be remembered that the Sussex note, quoted by President Wilson before Congress, demanded an abandonment of wrongful submarine warfare against all merchant ships, and not merely against American or even neutral merchant ships.

For a short time last week it was thought that possibly Germany was moving toward a position in which it might yield to the American contentions, but the memorandum presented by Dr. Ritter, the Swiss Minister, now acting for Germany, only offered negotiation "provided that the commercial blockade against England will not be broken thereby." The President promptly and rightly declined to enter into discussion unless the German Government withdrew its proclamation of January 31 canceling assurances previously given to our Government.

## THE NEW SUBMARINE PIRACY

That Germany has no intention of modifying the ruthlessness and lawlessness of its campaign is shown by the official statement from Berlin on February 13 that the "time of grace" given to neutral ships had expired and that from now on neutral ships which enter the prohibited areas need not expect warning before attack. This means (if the Germans carry out their programme) that they will throw aside as regards neutrals all the recognized legal provisions as to warning, search, and providing for the safety of crew or passengers. The proclamation of January 31 did not state this in so many words, but no other conclusion could be drawn from its general purport and its withdrawal of the promises given the United States. Now the German Government brutally and boldly proclaims its murderous intention.

The reports from day to day of the loss of shipping, foreign and neutral, since February 1, when the new unrestricted submarine warfare began, are scanned with much interest as affording indication of the progress and extent of that warfare. From February 1 to February 14 it is known that ninety-two ships, with a tonnage of about 200,000, were sunk in all, of which thirty-four were neutrals—a proportion so large as to demonstrate the fact that Germany is, in point of truth, actively warring against neutral nations. The two largest vessels sunk were the California, of the Anchor Line, and the Afric, of the White Star Line, both with loss of life.

The British and French authorities declare that they are satisfied with the campaign carried on by their navies against the submarine warfare. They are not willing at present to give the actual losses of the Germans in submarines, but Admiral Beresford, in the British House of Lords, declared that the submarine menace was not a fatal one, and even that he was confident that in six weeks or so the nation would have the submarines really in hand. He added that Great Britain had lost since the war began about four million tons of shipping, but of these the place of three million tons have been "more or less adequately filled." Earl Curzon and others confirmed Admiral Beresford's hopeful view of the situation.

The American Line steamships, of which three are now in the port of New York, seem interned by the refusal of the Government to take any responsibility as to their sailing or arming. The president of the company has said that his ships must either have convoy or be armed, and suitable guns can be obtained only from the Government. From the outset the discussion of the case of the St. Louis of this line has shown that it would be a test of the intention of the Administration to protect American ships, American rights, and American lives. To lock ships up in port by Governmental inaction hardly seems protection in any broad or courageous sense.

Meanwhile, at least two American-owned ships, freighters named the Rochester and the Orleans, have put to sea unarmed and without convoy, and with an absolute refusal to comply with Germany's orders as to the course taken, the flags carried, or the painting of the ships. The captains are courageous and patriotic Americans who refuse to take orders from foreign sources. The



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ships are bound for Bordeaux, and must cross the German "dead-line" to reach that port.

### THE PROTESTS OF NEUTRAL NATIONS

The other neutral nations continue their policy of protest against the outrageous violation of their rights by Germany, but there has been no break of diplomatic relations. Oddly enough, the most definite threat of such a break has come in a report from China, which states that the Chinese Government has advised the German Government that China will break off diplomatic relations if the new submarine measures are pursued. The text of Brazil's warning to Berlin has been made public, and is both emphatic and clear in its refusal to recognize the blockade and in charging Germany with responsibility for any acts inimical to Brazilian interests. Spain declares her duty "to protect the lives and properties of our citizens against all illegal attacks" through a declaration to this effect by the Premier, and as we write there are reports from London that Spain's intervention in the war is considered not improbable.

Holland is perhaps injured more than any other neutral nation by the narrow limits permitted by the German proclamation to commerce. It is barred from passage on the route to India, which is of the very highest importance to Dutch colonial shipping. The situation of Holland is an extremely difficult and delicate one, because German forces in great number are on the Dutch frontier, and many fear that a serious dispute between Germany and Holland would lead to a crushing blow on Holland such as fell upon Serbia and Rumania. Because of her geographical position, Holland would be a very valuable aid to the Allies if she should join their forces. Great Britain, for instance, could then send troops down the Rhine and the Meuse through Dutch territory and in other ways would have a desirable opportunity for a flank attack on Germany. If, therefore, war should break out between Holland and Germany, it would seem probable that Great Britain would lose no time in rushing to the support of Holland. From a military point of view, the question whether such support could strengthen Holland's resistance in time to save the country is a most important and interesting one.

### RELIEF FOR BELGIANS WILL CONTINUE

The Belgian relief work has been partly crippled but not by any means destroyed by the action of Germany in refusing to allow the work of the Commission for Relief to continue under American management in Belgium. A few Americans may remain, notably Mr. Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, who has, however, no diplomatic standing with the German Government in control of Belgium; but with these exceptions the American workers will be withdrawn. The actual administration of the relief will be continued under the direction of Dutch and perhaps Spanish committees; and it is believed that some agreement will also be reached with Germany by which relief ships bearing provisions will be afforded a safe voyage to Holland.

Meanwhile Mr. Hoover, the Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, who is in this country, has earnestly pointed out that the work of collecting money for foodstuffs should be and will be pressed as never before; that the need for relief continues; that the money contributed will be beyond doubt used for the purpose intended. The splendid work of the Commission in the last two years and more in keeping starvation away from Belgian men, women, and children must not be in vain. The Commission by work in this country will see to it that the effort continues and increases in value and effectiveness.

### DANGEROUS PEACEMAKERS

We received on February 13 the following telegram from a reader in Birmingham, Alabama:

> Can you secure information respecting personnel of "The Clearing-House for Peace," 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, which sends me the following: "Beg you to secure at once large number of telegrams to all Alabama Representatives in Washington urging Congress to avert war by forbidding Americans to enter war zone, and by passing a resolution providing for people's referendum on war or peace."

In reply we have given our correspondent the following information, which may be of interest to other readers:

The Clearing-House for Peace is a federation of the following so-called peace organizations: the Emergency Office, the Emergency Peace Federation, the Church Peace Union, the American Union Against Militarism, the Woman's Peace Party, and the American Neutral Conference Committee.

Among the well-known people who are actively affiliated with this Clearing-House are the Rev. Frederick Lynch, a Congregational clergyman who has for many years been prominent in peace and arbitration movements; Mrs. Henry Villard, daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, the great abolitionist; Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, formerly Superintendent of Schools in Chicago; Louis Lochner, Henry Ford's personal representative on the peace ship which made such a lamentable failure a year ago in its attempt to get the soldiers out of the trenches before Christmas; and Max Eastman, editor of the "Masses," a very radical weekly of New York which combines in an extraordinary and somewhat inconsistent fashion both Anarchistic and Socialistic tendencies.

Largely through the organized work of the Clearing-House for Peace, advertisements have been published, since this country broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, in various cities of the country, calling upon the American people to adopt and support its programme. That programme is as follows:

1. To urge our Government to defer settlement of any international conflicts affecting America until the present war is over.
2. To keep Americans out of the danger zone.
3. To consult the people by referendum before declaring war.

The first of these proposals may perhaps be regarded as debatable, but it involves a complete surrender of one of the primary functions of government, the function of protecting the life and property of its citizens.

The second proposal comes dangerously near being treasonable. If we were formally at war, it would be treason. It directly supports the demand of Germany made upon the United States that it should keep its ships out of the danger zone on the high seas at the risk of their being torpedoed without warning—a demand that the President of the United States has denounced as so intolerable and so contrary to American rights and human justice that because of it he has dismissed the German Ambassador and recalled the American Ambassador from Berlin.

The third proposal is stupidly futile, if not unconstitutional. Congress alone, under our Constitution, has the right and duty of declaring war. If it should refer the question with power to the people of the United States, it would be abdicating one of its most responsible and important functions. The officers of the Clearing-House for Peace assert that such a referendum's constitutionality could be preserved by making it purely advisory, and that Congress could get the sentiment of the American people through the postmasters in twenty-five days. In a crisis like the present, if it were not for the British navy, the German navy could undoubtedly in less than twenty-five days seriously threaten and perhaps bombard and partially destroy New York or Boston or Charleston or Savannah. If France had waited twenty-five days to find out through her postmasters whether she should defend herself against an invasion of the German army, Paris would be a captive city to-day. Of all the plans for defending the United States against foreign invasion that we have yet heard, this proposal of doing it through the postmasters is the most ludicrous.

The American pacifists who are advocating these measures deny that they are working for the interests of Germany; but the fact is undeniable that the peace which their measures would be very likely to bestow upon this country would be a German peace.

### INSURRECTION IN CUBA

Something very much like an incipient revolution has been going on in Cuba. The trouble grew out of the Presidential election of last November. President Menocal was a candidate

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for re-election on the Conservative ticket, and Dr. Alfredo Zayas was the Liberal candidate. The Liberals easily carried the election in Havana and in many other places, and supposed that they had won the victory, but in some places the result was in doubt and was disputed. In accordance with the constitutional provision, the question went before a Central Election Board, and after its decision, which was in favor of the Liberals, was taken before the Supreme Court of Cuba. The Court ordered new elections in Santa Clara province, and these elections are taking place as we write, February 14.

The Liberals charge illegal and violent acts on the part of the Menocal Government. President Menocal vigorously denies these charges and claims to have acted in every respect in accordance with the law. He has called for volunteers to put down the rebellion.

Acts of violence occurred in several parts of the island, and particularly in Santiago, where military forces of the Government took possession of the city after rioting. Several radicals accused of plotting against the President's life have been executed, it is reported, and outbreaks have occurred in several places. Our State Department issued what is really a note of warning to the Cuban people, reminding it that under the Platt Amendment the United States has the right of intervention if peace and order are not kept. The note has not been well received in Cuba, but, whether necessary or not, it certainly states what is the right of this country, and what may become its duty. There have been rumors that the trouble in Cuba has been fostered by German activity, but there is no positive evidence of this.

## THE ELECTION: THE FINAL ACT

On Wednesday of last week, in the hall of the House of Representatives, Congress met in joint session to canvass the vote of the Presidential election.

On November 7, 1916—the first Tuesday after the first Monday—American citizens cast their ballots for a certain number of electors who were to choose two persons to fill the highest offices of the land.

On the second Monday of January last these electors met at their respective Capitols in forty-eight States and voted for the candidates of the party they represented. Three copies were made of the number of the ballots cast, accompanied by a certified list of the electors. One of the copies was intrusted to a person who was required to deliver it to the President of the United States Senate before the Wednesday next ensuing, a second copy was forwarded to the President of the Senate by post, while the third copy was deposited with the Judge of the United States District Court of the district in which the State Electoral College meets.

On the second Wednesday in February, as prescribed by law, the two houses of Congress met to witness the count of the ballots cast in the several Electoral Colleges. The Senators marched to the House, preceded by pages bearing the boxes containing the election certificates from the forty-eight States. In the Vice-President's absence, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, Senator Saulsbury, presided. The two members of each house appointed as tellers were, for the Senate, Senators Kern, of Indiana, and Clapp, of Minnesota; and for the House, Representatives Mapes, of Michigan, and Rucker, of Missouri. The ballots were opened in alphabetical order of the States, counted, and the total result announced. This result showed that Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall were elected President and Vice-President of the United States for the four-year term beginning March 4, 1917. Thus end the proceedings of another election under our cumbersome political machinery.

## CONGRESS AND DEFENSE

The prevailing opinion that Congress is not alive to the necessity of passing proper measures for National defense may possibly be slightly modified by two events which have just taken place.

The first is the passage last week by the House of Representatives of the largest Naval Bill in the Government's history. It was approved by the emphatic vote of 353 to 23. It appropriates over $368,500,000, about $55,000,000 more than last session's bill. The present measure, we are glad to say, includes provisions empowering the President to commandeer ship-yards and munition factories in time of war or of National emergency, and appropriates $1,000,000 to acquire aircraft patents, but, we are sorry to learn, does not include the Administration's request for the appropriation of $150,000,000 to hasten war-ship building. The Senate, we hope and expect, will add the amendment.

An event of even greater importance, in the ultimate analysis, was the report to the Senate, at last, from committee, of the Universal Training Bill, introduced in December, 1915, by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon. This measure, as reported, provides that every male person who is an American citizen or who has declared his intention to become such shall undergo military or naval training for a period of six months during the calendar year in which he reaches the age of nineteen years. Persons physically unfit or persons on whose earnings a father, mother, brother, sister, wife, or child is wholly dependent for support are exempt; and members of any religious sect whose creed forbids bearing arms in war shall not be required to undergo training in the use of arms, but instead shall be trained in the non-combatant branches of the military or naval service.

Every person liable to training shall, until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of twenty-eight years, be a member of the reserve citizen army or of the reserve citizen navy, organizations which, in the event of a defensive war, or of its imminent danger, may be called by the President into active service. It is expressly provided, however, that these organizations shall not be used in cases of strikes or other industrial disputes. As officers of the reserve army and navy the President may commission officers or enlisted men of the regular army or navy, who of course do not vacate their regular army or navy commissions and are not prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing by reason of their service in the reserve forces. The President may also commission as officers of these forces persons who volunteer for such service and who have passed examinations as provided respectively by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy. It is interesting to note that there shall be admitted to such examinations (1) the officers of the organized militia or naval reserve of any State or Territory; (2) members of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army; (3) men who have attended at least one army training camp or naval training cruise; (4) men who have had at least two years' military training in schools or colleges approved respectively by the Secretary of War or of the Navy; and (5) other persons whose training has been approved by them.

A measure of this character is of elemental and vital importance. Some such bill (we do not refer to the details of it, but to the principles which it embodies) should be passed promptly, not only because of the present crisis, and not only because at any time it would put our country in a position of self-respect regarding National defense, but also because of its disciplinary effect on the character of the American youth.

## CONGRESS: TWO RESOLUTIONS

Last week two resolutions were introduced into the United States Senate in sharp contrast to each other.

The first came from Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin. According to his resolution, it would be unlawful when this Nation is not at war for any merchant vessel of the United States to be armed and to depart from a port of the United States or any of its Territories or possessions for a port of any other country, its colonies or possessions. Of course such a resolution would deny to our merchant vessels the protection to which they are entitled.

The second resolution was introduced by Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware. According to it, whenever a state of war exists between two or more nations with which the United States is at peace, and one or more belligerents upon the high seas enter on a course of warfare not justified by the laws of war as generally accepted or as construed by our Government, our ports may be resorted to by the war-ships of any belligerent for the purpose of destroying or escaping from any vessel of belligerents

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engaged in using such illegal methods. This resolution would nullify the recognized rule of international law which limits belligerent vessels to twenty-four hours in a neutral port. It is opposed by those who believe that, as a step towards war, it is unwise. It is favored by those who believe that it would enable our Government, even without a declaration of war, materially to assist in checking illegal methods of sea warfare.

### WHAT IS FREEDOM OF SPEECH?

Count Ilya Tolstoy, the son of a famous father, is in this country lecturing. Columbia University has refused to give him the use of one of the college buildings in which to deliver his lecture to the students, and the International Club of Students has passed resolutions declaring this refusal to be "an intolerable curtailment of that liberty of thought and freedom of action which is said to characterize America, and which is and should be the spirit of all enlightened institutions of learning." We should hardly think the action of the University or these resolutions of the students called for comment were they not accompanied by an editorial in the New York "Tribune," the spirit of which is indicated by its title, "Columbia Censor." This editorial is not worthy of a paper generally characterized by the discriminating intelligence of the "Tribune." The notion that the right of free speech entitles every man to take possession of any hall or church and speak upon its platform or in its pulpit is a preposterous notion. The right of a free press does not entitle any man who has anything he wants to say to demand the use of the "Tribune's" columns in which to say it. The fact that the "Tribune" probably rejects a score of offered contributions to every one it publishes does not indicate that the "Tribune" believes in a censorship of the press. An uncensored stage does not mean that any band of itinerant players has a right to demand the use of any unoccupied theater in which to give its play, and the fact that there is no such right of itinerant players recognized in America does not indicate that we believe in a censorship of the drama. The right of free speech does not mean that any man has a right to demand the free use of any hall in which to give his doctrines to the public.

Count Tolstoy has no more right to demand from Columbia University the use of one of its halls for his lecture than he has the right to demand of the trustees the use of Carnegie Hall. The buildings of Columbia University have been erected for educational purposes and given to the Board of Trustees to be used in such ways as they deem best for the education of the six thousand and odd students under their care. It is not only their right, it is their duty, to discriminate between different applicants for the use of these buildings. It is as much their duty to edit the use of their public halls as it is the duty of the "Tribune" to edit its columns. If the trustees or those to whom they have delegated power in this matter are of the opinion that the address of Count Ilya Tolstoy will not be of educational value to the students, it is not only their right, it is their duty, to refuse him the use of the hall. If he wishes to lecture to the students, he is at perfect liberty to hire any hall in the neighborhood which is for rent, and to give his address to as many of the students as care to hear it. We express no opinion on the question whether Count Tolstoy's lecture would be of educational value to the students of Columbia University. We have no opinion on that subject. We simply affirm the right of the owners of buildings to determine to what use those buildings shall be put, and to allow them to be used only in such a way as in their judgment will promote the educational purpose for which they were constructed.

The right of free speech does not mean the right of every man to speak on every topic in every place and at every time regardless of the rights of the owners of the property.

### COUNT ILYA TOLSTOY AND HIS FATHER

Sons of famous fathers are disappointing, partly because too much is expected of them, and partly because some of them overestimate the extent to which their inherited luster can be used as capital. Count Ilya Tolstoy, son of Count Leo Tolstoy, the great Russian writer and philosopher, is, however, somewhat of an exception to this rule. This is perhaps due to the fact that he looks so much like his celebrated parent that his audiences, to whom he lectures on "The Life and Ideals of My Father," are inclined to be satisfied with looking at him and not ask for more.

Not that Count Tolstoy as a lecturer is principally commendable as a statue, to coin a Hibernicism. Not at all. For one who has hardly practiced English in twenty-five years he speaks with remarkable clearness and fluency. Still, much of the interest with which audiences will hear him lies in the fact that he has the straight classic line from brow to tip of nose, the deep-set eyes smoldering with a seriousness that seems partly pity, partly mysticism, the wide, lofty, thoughtful brow, and that rough-hewn look of the whole head characteristically Slavic in its suggestion of strength which marked the appearance of the remarkable writer whom Turgenev called the "Elephant of Russian Literature."

One of Count Tolstoy's purposes in lecturing in America is to create interest in the establishment of a home for aged writers in Yasnaya Polyana, near the birthplace of Leo Tolstoy.

The Count's lecture is mainly interesting for the light it throws on the intimate side of the life of the lecturer's distinguished father. The boy who was deficient in his studies and who was "especially weak in the Russian language," and who became a youth who "sought the sensations of the moment in battle or carousing," developed into the self-mastered, self-made man who "found himself" at about the time of his marriage at the age of thirty-five. He worked every day till five o'clock in the afternoon and was infinitely painstaking in polishing his stories. One of these, "The Captive in the Caucasus," was altered no less than one hundred and one times. He lived and talked over his creations with his family before writing them, and Countess Tolstoy, the author's wife, although the mother of thirteen children, of whom eight grew to maturity, found enough time to do all her husband's copying for him.

Although Count Ilya Tolstoy declares that "at this epoch, when the hurricane of madness is sweeping the earth, it is indeed proper to consider the gigantic work of my father in giving to humanity the gospel of love and non-resistance," the fact that he himself has sent two sons to Russia's firing-line indicates that he does not go quite to the impractical extremes his father preached in observing the doctrine of non-resistance. Neither do the Russian people, in whose devout reliance in their Orthodox faith Leo Tolstoy found the inspiration which saved him from self-destruction in the days of his great spiritual crisis. But although few Americans will accept this cardinal point in the tenets of Leo Tolstoy the philosopher, there are thousands of them who love Leo Tolstoy the man and author and who will welcome this intimate account of him from his son.

### MUSIC BY REFLECTION

A work of art is like a quarrel—it takes two to make it. Even if the artist never shows his creation to another, there still remain two persons necessary. One is the creator, the other the recipient or appreciator, and almost always the true artist has to be these two by turns. Art flourishes only where there are not only artists but appreciators of art. This is one of the reasons for the abundance of beautiful architecture in Belgium and France, literature in the history of England, and music in Germany. If America is to become a musical country, there must be developed a large body of intelligent, critical, and appreciative listeners.

To find out what progress music is making in this country it is therefore worth while to study concert audiences. An audience at a recent concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra in New York City proved to be well worthy of notice. On this afternoon Carnegie Hall was crowded, as it often has been in recent months at Philharmonic concerts. No seats were for sale on the day of the concert. That fact seemed promising. But the real measure of that audience was not its size but its attitude toward the music that was played. First came Beethoven's "Coriolanus Overture," played to the rustling accompaniment of late-comers looking for programmes. Then came Brahms's "Fourth Symphony."

This is perhaps the most obscure of Brahms's four sympho-

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# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*Cesare in the New York Evening Post*

PROPINQUITY

"We're not going to break off relations!"

*Kirby in the New York World*

"KAMERAD!"

THE AMERICAN PACIFIST AND THE GERMAN MILITARIST

*Weed in the Philadelphia Public Ledger*

THE HAND ACROSS THE SEA

News Note: Secretary Lansing, in reply to requests for advice from the International Mercantile Marine, will notify the company he thinks it better for the American liner St. Louis not to sail.

*From the Bystander (London)*

THE OLD BRIGADE

He (relating thrilling experience): "We were having a terrible time until the French brought up their 75's."

She: "I *do* think it's splendid for men that age to be fighting, don't you?"

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nies. It is at the other extreme from his joyous "Second." It is written in the key of E minor, which, as Dr. Hugo Riemann, the famous teacher of music, has said in commenting on this great work, "is the tonality of the fall of the year." As Mr. Stransky played it on his great instrument, the Philharmonic Orchestra, the listener who really listened could not escape the autumnal mood that ran from beginning to end. The instrumentation which Brahms used would fit in well with that combination of bareness and richness that is characteristic of late autumn—the leafless trees and the golden browns and yellows of the meadows. In one respect the orchestra played perfunctorily. One had a feeling that conductor and men alike were hastening to be through with it; but in another respect they played it well, for they gave it its true tonal color. The audience was tolerant.

Then came Strauss's huge orchestral and rather Teutonic joke—"Till Eulenspiegel and His Merry Pranks." The faces of the audience were like those of a crowd at a vaudeville show. They rather liked the quips and quirks of the instruments.

Then, at the end, came what the crowd was waiting for—Josef Hofmann. He played Rubinstein's "Concerto in D Minor." He played it for all that it was worth. There was not a bit of pomposity to which he did not lend a little grandeur, not a brilliant scale which he did not make luminous, not a commonplace phrase that he did not adorn by his touch. And the audience was immensely pleased.

## JACQUES COPEAU AND THE REPERTORY THEATER

Jacques Copeau is in America. This will be welcome news to the leaders of the repertory theater movement, which has been marked by the opening of small repertory theaters all over the country within the past two or three years. As an English newspaper, the Manchester "Courier," says: "What Granville Barker is to London, that Jacques Copeau is to Paris. He is the spice of the Parisian theater."

M. Copeau has come to this country with the intention of visiting the chief cities of the United States and Canada to lecture about the French repertory movement, of which he is the most qualified representative. His trip is to prepare the way for a tour which he hopes to make with the company of the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, of Paris, as soon as the war is ended. M. Copeau's name is inevitably associated with the name of that theater, which he founded.

The founding of the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier by M. Copeau, with the assistance of a few other young Frenchmen, was a revolt against the commercialism and the stilted rigidity of the contemporary French theater. M. Copeau's theater, in his own words, is distinguished by the following characteristics:

First, "the simplification, and in many cases the suppression, of the scenery in order to center the public's attention on the dramatic action itself."

Second, "the suppression of so-called 'stars' to the advantage of the general rendering of the play by one homogeneous company, perfectly drilled and trained under the direction of a single leader."

Third, "the creation of the school of the Vieux Colombier, in view of shaping young actors from their childhood who will form a family, or brotherhood, of modest, convinced, earnest, and disinterested artists."

The company in which M. Copeau is at once director, actor, and playwright has produced the plays of the great writers of all countries—Molière, Musset, Dostoievski, Shakespeare, Ibsen, as well as the works of modern authors of less renown. How well M. Copeau has succeeded is attested by the indorsements he has received from the leading critics, playwrights, actors, and philosophers of Europe, from men and women such as Eleanora Duse, Henri Bergson, Auguste Rodin, Vincent d'Indy, the late Émile Verhaeren, and many others.

M. Copeau believes that the actor must fit the play, not that plays must be written to suit the whim of actors. He also believes that no play is too good for the public—witness the low scale of prices at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier. America can learn much from Jacques Copeau.

## SOME REMARKABLE KENTUCKY AMERICANS

Students of racial characteristics are just beginning to find out that one of the most interesting groups of native Americans is found in the Kentucky mountains of the Appalachian Range. If there are any real Anglo-Saxon Americans in the United States, they are to be found in this homogeneous community which, for lack of easy transportation, has been cut off from the rest of the country for many years. Here, unmixed with any other racial strains, are descendants of ante-Revolution pioneers from Scotland, Ireland, and England. The father of Chief Justice Marshall was one of the pioneers from Virginia who went into this region, and it was this stock, probably, which gave us Abraham Lincoln.

Miss de Long, the author of a sympathetic sketch of Kentucky mountain life which appears on another page, and her colleague, Miss Katherine Pettit, are the directors of the Pine Mountain Settlement School at Pine Mountain, Harlan County, Kentucky, which is doing both a patriotic and a delightful work in that region. Most of our readers know about Berea College, but some perhaps do not realize how much primary education in this mountain region is needed to even prepare the way for a larger institution. "People sometimes think," says Miss de Long, "that the mountains are already oversupplied with schools. They do not realize that the thirteen thousand square miles of mountain land in Kentucky would more than cover the whole of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and that to object to a school at Pine Mountain because there is already an excellent one in the next county is like denying a school to Philadelphia because there are educational opportunities in New York. Shut off behind Pine Mountain, these children have no chance unless a school comes to their midst."

These mountain men, women, and children are full of courtesy, friendliness, and poetry. Some of the old English ballads have come down orally from generation to generation and are sung familiarly almost as they were at the time of Shakespeare.

Miss de Long informs us that some of the children of the school were lately discussing what is "the purtiest thing in the world."

"Why, blossoms," said one; "they hain't nary thing purtier 'n blossoms, nohow."

Said another: "The ground, an' hit all a-kivered with snow, an' the little snow-birdies a-hoppin' around on hit."

Said a third: "The purtiest thing in the world is when you hain't got enough Christmas purties to finish the wreath you're a-makin', and you have to go out to git you some more, and the moonball, hit's a-glistenin' and a-gleamin' on Isaac's Run."

The fourth, a lonesome little boy who had been at the school just a week, remarked, "The leetle ol' pup at home, hit's the purtiest."

Here are germs of a fine and delicate sentiment such as is not often found in more sophisticated communities. Ought not these children to be helped and taught and made friends of as the Pine Mountain School is doing?

## AIRPLANES ON EXHIBITION

To those who remember the early days of aviation and the flying-machines that were exhibited less than a decade ago, the airplanes that were shown in the Pan-American Aeronautic Exposition in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, last week, seemed very highly developed. The contrast was as great as between the horseless carriage of the late nineties and the modern touring limousine.

As the visitor entered the exhibition, the first thing he saw was the airplane used by the Wright brothers in their first flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, thirteen years ago last December. It was a big, frail thing of long splinters and canvas. At the other end of the hall was a tight little inclosed car with wings, and with upholstered seats for driver and two passengers, looking as safe for the amateur as an automobile. There could be no more striking difference in outward appearance than between these two machines, both of them called airplanes.

Many of the visitors at this Exposition were, of course, technically interested in the art and industry of flying, but some of the visitors were not sufficiently spoiled by knowledge to lose their sense of wonder. The polished and varnished bodies, the

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curious skids with springs in them that help to make the landing of an airplane easy, the pneumatic-tired wheels of a type quite distinct from that of the automobile wheel, the arrangement of levers and buttons and wheels and what-not for the airplane driver, the substantial appearance of the wings—as solid-looking as huge oars would be—all helped to stimulate the wonder of the uninitiated, though they are all perfectly familiar to the trained aviator.

Then there were on exhibition some of the recent appliances that have helped to make aviation more of an art and less of a hazard. For instance, there was an instrument to measure what is known as the "drift" of an airplane. As every one must know, those who fly in the air are subject to the currents of the air, just as a boat is subject to the flow of the tide, and therefore the aviator must make allowance for what is known as drift. The instrument on exhibition, utilizing a telescope, showed on a piece of ground glass like that of a camera the direction of the apparent side drift of the ground beneath the airplane, and some parallel lines on the ground glass enabled the aviator to adjust his compass so as to show just how many degrees in steering he should allow for this drift.

One of the airplane accessories was a rifle weighing 220 pounds, capable of firing a shell, yet without recoil.

There were dirigible balloons on exhibition, but they excited little interest.

There were also exhibited materials used in the construction of airplanes and airplane engines. For example, there was an exhibit of an aluminum alloy known as lynite. Cylinders were exhibited which were not cast in the ordinary sand molds, but by permanent metal molds, according to a French process which gave a hardness to the aluminum fiber that it would otherwise lack. Of course the use of aluminum in the engine of an airplane not only decreases the weight which the airplane has to carry, but reduces the vibration and the waste of power in the engine itself.

In addition, there were on exhibition devices which, while not yet practicable, pointed the way to future development, such as the aerial torpedo guided by wireless and the five-plane aero-battle-cruiser designed to carry twenty men and three large anti-aircraft guns.

While the first Pan-American Aeronautic Exposition bore witness to a growing interest in aeronautics in this country which should be welcomed, it furnished evidence of the unpreparedness of the United States for aerial fighting. European aviators who attended the Exposition remarked pointedly that not one machine on exhibit was good enough to be considered for service on a European war front. Some of the 'planes shown would do for schooling purposes, it was said; in fact, some were of a type which England is now using to train aviators. But not even these were fit to be taken to within scouting distance of the battle-line.

America has some excellent American airplane factories; but their output is not standardized. America has some excellent aviators and aviation experts; but the factories, the aviators, and the Government are not properly co-ordinated. A system of standardization and of Government support of aviation, with perhaps Government prizes offered for good accomplishment in flying or in aircraft manufacture, such as Germany adopted, to the great improvement of her air service, is needed in this country.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING

The movement to gain more daylight for the country's work by changing the time of all clocks is gaining headway. It deserves to gain headway, for it contemplates many obvious advantages; but before the daylight-savers can convince the country of the value of their proposal they must eliminate a good deal of confusion which still clouds that reform.

Simple as it is, the changing of the position of the hands of the clock in spring and fall, which daylight saving involves, confuses many people. What is the purpose of daylight saving? It is simply this: To get people up earlier in summer than they have been getting up in winter, in order to have them use more of the daylight hours. If your housemaid has been getting up at six o'clock in the morning, and you want her to get up at five, the easiest way to get her to do it is to move the hands of her clock forward one hour. She will then still rise when the clock's hands indicate the hour of six, but, as the clock is now an hour fast according to the housemaid's former time schedule, she is really getting up at five. In the fall the hands of the clock would be moved back an hour, in order to keep the housemaid's working schedule in its natural relations to the schedule of the sun. There are other easier ways of getting one or two people up an hour earlier, but no other way possible of arousing an hour earlier a hundred thousand or five million people.

The recent conference of the National Daylight Saving Convention in New York City bore witness that this reform is already so popular among Americans that this country may soon follow the lead of ten European countries that have already begun to make the most of their daylight. It seemed to be the most popular view among the delegates to the Convention that five or five and a half months during the longer days of the year was about the right period for observing the new time. The city of Detroit, which recently moved from the eastern limit of the Central time zone to the western limit of the Eastern time zone, thereby unofficially indorsed the principle of daylight saving.

The most obvious advantage of this reform is an economic one; that is, the gain which results from the saving of gas, electricity, and other artificial light. But the gain to the public health through the saving of eye-strain and the gain of more time for exercise in the open air ought not to be overlooked. Not the least enthusiastic among the advocates of daylight saving are tennis players, baseball players, and others who covet the extra hour of sunlight after the day's work.

## THE SCALLOP CROP

This is a good year for scallops. Perhaps this fact seems no great cause for elation to the general public, which hardly gives a thought to the scallop crop in the greater anxiety concerning the corn crop, the wheat crop, the cotton crop, and other crops more essential to the welfare of that general public though less interesting to the enthusiastic epicure.

Even more joyful than the epicures, however, are the fishermen of the Atlantic coast because of the size of the scallop crop. What with the wealth coming to the inhabitants of the little ship-building coast towns through the high war freights and this harvest of scallops, some of the quaint old salt-water towns of New England are doing just as well now as many humming inland munition centers.

When we speak of scallops, we refer to two varieties of this delicious shellfish, the small scallop (*Pecten irradians*) and the giant scallop (*Pecten magellanicus*), the latter also being known as the "sea," "smooth," or "great" scallop.

"The small scallop," so the Bureau of Fisheries informs us, "is found from Cape Cod to Texas. It inhabits the shallow waters near shore, and is usually found where eel-grass is abundant. In size it is much smaller than the giant scallop, the maximum diameter of the shell being about three and a half inches as compared with nine inches for the giant scallop."

The giant scallop's habitat is from Labrador to Cape Lookout, North Carolina, but this mollusk is taken principally on the Maine coast. This variety likes to lurk in deep nooks, and is usually found in beds shaded by forty to sixty fathoms of cool sea water. These scallops are caught in a special dredge of a netting of twine on an iron frame.

It is especially in their pursuit of the smaller scallops that fishermen have had their good luck this season. Indeed, reports of the prevalence of empty shells in the giant scallop beds near Rockland, Maine, led to the promulgation of the theory by the Bureau of Fisheries that starfishes had been preying on the huge but rather helpless *Pecten magellanicus*. But the scallop-catchers of Massachusetts, and particularly of the famous Buzzards Bay district, beloved by many famous anglers, have been very busy. For instance, this year the dredgers of the town of Wareham alone captured scallops worth in total from $75,000 to $100,000, which is about double the best previous record of that town, made seven years ago.

The Portland, Maine, "Press" recently printed an interest-

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ing article in regard to this bivalve, of which rather little is known by the public owing to the din of the louder praises sung by devotees of those more famous shellfish, the oyster and the clam. This paper reported that the Cape Cod folk were inclined to dispute the theory of biologists that it is impossible to plant scallop "seed" in a way to insure a good crop for the ensuing year. The "Press" tells us of a Massachusetts fisherman whose theory is that "if the scallops are planted well 'inside,' where they cannot be swept around by the currents of the ocean, they will stay there and . . . prove ample reward for all the trouble taken."

The vindication of this theory would be a matter for great rejoicing if it would lead to the catching of scallops in such numbers as to be an aid to man in his efforts to reduce the high cost of eating.

## AN ITALIAN PRAYER

Last week Mr. Gino Speranza translated some Italian soldiers' prayers for our pages. This week we add a translation from the "Minerva," a Roman review corresponding somewhat to our own "Review of Reviews."

The prayer, we learn, was written by a military chaplain at Perugia, one Giovanni Sodini, for special use in hospitals. The text follows:

> Our Father, who gave us for our fatherland a country beloved by thee, made by thee the center of a holy religion, which from thy Fatherhood assures us blessing and joy;
>
> Our Father, who to free from the slavery of human sin and to make all men brothers allowed thy Son to die martyred and crucified;
>
> Our Father, who art in heaven, help us, soldiers of Italy, who have been weakened by illness and loss of blood. We ask thee to restore health to us because we want to do our whole duty in securing to the fatherland, dear to thee, its liberation from enemies, its welfare, and its grandeur.
>
> Thou knowest, our God, God of goodness, that many of the brothers whom thou hast given us are still separated from us under a foreign yoke. Thou, Giver of every holiest liberty, thou who aidest peoples beloved by thee to free themselves from every slavery, make stanch the hearts and the armies of the defenders of Italian liberty. Thou who hast trained us by the example and by the words of thy divine Son to a great obedience which we maintain, ready, respectful, absolute; thou who for his sake hast given us the grace to be strong, to suffer all distress, and to triumph over all of the struggles of the soul, grant us still the joy of sustaining all the fatigues and the sacrifices of the body, and, if it is necessary, the sacrifice of life itself, for Italy's salvation.
>
> Protect, Most High God, our leader and brother in arms, the King, who shares peril and sacrifice with the combatants; illumine our counselors, save the sacred symbol of our military honor and our brotherhood, the flag, blessed in thy name, and bring about that, at a not distant day, all soldiers may return, more glorious than ever, to their homes, while we sing the glories of our fatherland and the goodness of the heavenly Father who protects and guides the armies that fight for justice and liberty.
>
> So may it be through the merits of Jesus, thy Son, our Lord.
>
> So may it be by the intercession of the gentle, compassionate, and sweet Virgin Mary.

This is not mere glorified self-seeking, as martial prayers are sometimes supposed to be—not a prayer to a tribal god—but a prayer for the victory of an ideal.

## THE AMERICAN PATRIOTIC ACRE

Recently we reported the "Patriotic Acre" work in the Canadian province of Saskatchewan. In that paragraph we suggested that our farmers might well follow the example there set forth. We are gratified to discover that a movement to that end is already under way. Mr. O. F. Gardner, President of the Colorado Farmers' Congress, recently suggested that each farmer of that State should set aside the gross returns from one specific acre of land for war relief purposes, the proceeds to be turned over to the American Red Cross for distribution among the starving and homeless in war-devastated districts of Europe. The suggestion was taken up by the daily press and farm papers of the State. The movement is now organized by the Farmers' Congress, and well under way. Denver papers prophesy that it may produce over $2,500,000. For instance, in speaking of the possible early end of the war, the "Western Farm Life," in its issue of February 1, asserts that even under the most favorable circumstances there must be "a period of reconstruction lasting many months, during which America will have to bear a large share of the burden of aiding those in distress, of succoring the widows and orphans; of providing food for the hungry, clothing for the naked, help for the blind and maimed. It has remained," says that journal, "for the Colorado Farmers' Congress to devise a practical method through which the farmer may bear his share of this responsibility. . . . We of the West are Americans, and we do not hestitate when it comes to digging down into our jeans to put our contributions into Uncle Sam's tall hat." In another column we read:

> Charges have been going the rounds of the Eastern press that the Western farmer is cold-heartedly ignoring the suffering in the countries at war while enjoying prosperity due in large measure to war prices. There are two fallacies in that accusation. The first needs no refutation, namely, that the farmer of the West is heartless. The reverse is true. The second clause in the indictment is equally untrue. The farmer is getting good prices, but is paying out his surplus in meeting his part of the high cost of living as a consumer. Added profits on staple food products he has for sale are more than absorbed by the higher prices he pays for clothing, shoes, dry goods, implements, household and farm equipment, fuel and lumber, and such food as he is forced to buy.

Other Western States whose farmers have also been enjoying unequaled prosperity we hope and expect will join this movement for war relief.

## COUPLING UP THE MAN AND THE JOB

One year ago the State of Pennsylvania created an employment bureau as an adjunct to the State Department of Labor and Industry. The State Commissioner of Labor, John Price Jackson, was given wide authority and wider jurisdiction to carry on the work of the new bureau, which was placed under the immediate supervision of Jacob Lightner. Director Lightner's first step was to try to couple up the man and the job and so relieve the unemployed. An office was opened in Harrisburg, the State capital, to serve as a State clearing-house for labor. Other offices were opened at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Johnstown, and Altoona. Still other offices will be opened in other mining and manufacturing regions as fast as possible.

Employers wishing to secure workers and workers looking for jobs fill out blanks, which are forwarded to the clearing-house at Harrisburg, and suitable applicants are put in touch with the proper employers.

The success of the plan was instantaneous. For instance, the Pittsburgh office was opened at nine o'clock on the morning of March 1. By noon more than one hundred and fifty applicants had appeared at the office. Eight industrial plants in the Pittsburgh district at once got into touch with the bureau, asking for fifteen hundred employees.

At the end of September the new bureau had been in operation eleven months. During this period more than thirty thousand workers were asked for, more than twenty-four thousand workers applied for jobs, and more than eleven thousand of them found work. In short, more than forty-seven per cent of those seeking work were placed.

Of course the bureau was instituted at a favorable time. Employers are crying out for workers. Yet the fact that, in spite of the boom in industry, twenty-four thousand men wanted work indicates that the bureau was needed. A State employment system that covers the entire State can couple up the man and the job in a way that no strictly private employment agency can hope to equal. The bureau is empowered to study into the causes of unemployment. So far it has been too busy getting jobs for the jobless to delve very deeply into the matter of unemployment. But it has demonstrated one thing very clearly: the matter of unemployment is more or less a matter of poor labor distribution.

Although the law creating this labor bureau is "advanced legislation," Pennsylvania is by no means the first State to create

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a State employment bureau. But Pennsylvania is at once a great manufacturing and a great agricultural State, and it is interesting to observe how the measure is working. As we swing further and further away from the idea that government is merely a policeman, and understand that government is rightfully an agent for promoting human welfare, we may expect to see public employment bureaus in every State. There is already a Federal employment bureau. When the time comes that this shall serve as a central clearing-house for the workers of the United States, there will no longer be difficulty in securing necessary labor for wheat-field, apple orchard, and factory, and the problem of unemployment will in part be solved.

## WHAT COULD AMERICA DO IN CASE OF WAR?

THE American people are rapidly passing from a perilous stage, that of neutrality of feeling, of unconcern and indifference. The causes of the war may still be obscure to many, but the course of the war is not obscure. The massacre of the Armenians, the enslavement of the Belgians, the Zeppelin war on non-combatants, the piratical undersea war on merchant ships—these are not obscure. The report of them has been circulated throughout the country. The American people are slowly awakening to the fact that barbarism is making war—in a barbaric spirit and by barbaric methods—on civilization. When National airs are played at public gatherings, when the American flag is worn on coat lapels and displayed from shops and houses and even in churches, we may be sure that the American people are awake, or at least awaking. It is said that the Administration is deluged with letters from various parts of the country urging a policy of peace. We welcome this as a good sign, for it indicates that the spirit of indifference and unconcern is passing away, and that a sense of responsibility is beginning to take possession of the American people.

### RAISING THE BLOCKADE OF FEAR, ACTING WITH THE ALLIES AND EXERTING OUR POWER

The outward and manifest sign of this National awakening in a National declaration of lawful war against lawless war—of a war of humanity against inhumanity, law and order and justice against lawlessness and organized anarchy and barbaric injustice—would of itself exert a moral influence which might not impossibly be sufficient to determine the undetermined issue, and to bring this terrible world tragedy to a perpetual end. It would reinforce, by one of those deeds which speak so much louder than words, the President's appeal for the recognition of democratic principles, and would do more than anything short of a decisive victory in the field to force the common people of Germany to realize that they are now being used as pawns in a war against the liberties for which their fathers fought in the futile revolution of 1848.

Such a declaration of lawful war against lawless war would raise the blockade of fear—or of incompetence, which is one of the causes of fear—a blockade which has been holding American vessels in port as effectually as if there were a cordon of hostile naval vessels off our coast. Such a declaration of lawful war against lawless war would end the process of waiting for some "overt act" on the part of those whose overt acts have already spread murder on the high seas—some overt act which would add fresh victims to those already sacrificed on the altar of lawlessness.

Such a declaration of lawful war against lawless war should put this country plainly and unmistakably alongside of those allied nations that have been contending for two years and a half against lawlessness. To ask the question whether we should become the ally of the Allies is to answer it. If we go to war, what is our purpose? It is to defeat that Power which avows that necessity knows no law. There is only one way to defeat that Power, and that is to associate ourselves with those who through experience have learned the most effective methods of warfare against that same Power. If a man's house is burning down and he has his own private fire-engine, it would be folly for him to refuse to work with the village fire company that is already engaged in fighting the flames. Military men know the supreme tactical folly of the proposal (heard in some quarters) that if this country goes into war it should "go it alone." If we should "go it alone," it is conceivable that Germany might make peace with her other enemies and then "go it alone" *with us*. If that should happen, it would be just retribution. The American people should dismiss the thought. If we go into this war, it will be for no selfish National purpose. It will be for a purpose we should have in common with those now resisting lawlessness; and a common purpose requires common action.

But if we should join in this lawful war against lawless war, what could we do? It is evident that Germany does not want war with the United States. She does not think we are as powerless as some of our pacifists would have us believe. We cannot escape the responsibility of deciding whether we shall use such power as we possess to promote the cause of liberty and justice. We cannot escape our responsibility by saying that the war does not concern us. Neither can we escape it by saying to ourselves, "We would, but cannot; we have the will, but not the power." We have the power. The question for us to decide is whether we ought to use the power which we possess and run the hazards to our peace and prosperity—hazards not inconsiderable and not to be ignored—which entering into the war against militarism would involve. There are things we can do.

### A COMMERCIAL BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

Not only can we prohibit all shipment of goods between this country and Germany, but we can join with Great Britain in prohibiting the shipment of goods to neutral ports intended for Germany, and from neutral ports all goods obtained in Germany. We can thus make still more effectual the not ineffectual blockade which Great Britain has instituted. The indications are that this blockade is the weapon which Germany most fears, and has the most reason to fear. More than any other now neutral Power we could do much by reinforcing the blockade of Germany to compel Germany to sue for a peace based on justice and liberty.

### MILITARY FORCES ON SEA AND LAND

We can make use of our navy. This is our first line of defense, and it is the first arm of the Government which could be used to enforce the purposes of this lawful war. What the navy can do we shall not pretend to say. That is something for the experts of the Navy Department to determine. It is sufficient to say that, though our navy is not as powerful as we would wish, it is by no means powerless. It is clear that the whole country should support the navy in every way possible and bend every effort to strengthen it as the first step toward effective warfare.

In this lawful war against lawless war we can contribute to the fighting land forces. Many thousands of Americans have already crossed the Canadian border and enlisted with Canadian troops for campaigning in France and Belgium. This they have done despite the fact that recruiting in the United States has been impossible. If recruiting offices were open in the United States—as they could be in time of war—no one can even approximately estimate how many would offer their services. It is well known that the announcement in the papers that Mr. Roosevelt has offered to raise a force of volunteers in case of war has brought him a host of applications from all over the country. The Rough Riders who volunteered for the Spanish-American War, when the appeal to courage and chivalry was far less than now, and the militiamen who volunteered to guard the Texan border, though there was little to appeal to the love of adventure or to the love of country, furnish an indication that it would not be impossible to raise in six months a not insignificant expeditionary body of men to reinforce the French and English in the trenches. And though the number thus volunteering, compared with the millions already in the field, might not and probably would not be large, the moral effect of such a reinforcement, voluntary on the part of the soldiers themselves, but backed by the power of the United States Government and by the united public sentiment of the people of the United States, would be very great. It would at the same time hearten the French and dishearten the Germans. And the raising of that force in this country would not only have an immediate moral effect during the period of its training on

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this side of the water, and a continued moral effect on its arrival in Europe for further training and for participation in the fighting under the American flag, but a real moral and political effect in the part that America would play in the settlement of the issues at the close of the war.

In addition to such an expeditionary force, necessarily not large, we can at once institute in this country a system of universal military training, and by that means announce the determination of the American democracy not only to defend its own territory from invasion, but its obligation to democracy and liberty from violation.

INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL POWER

We can mobilize our industrial resources. There is no question that if we enter this lawful war we can redouble our efforts in amount and efficiency in providing munitions for the Allies. What England has done we can do. England has not only raised an army of millions and equipped them, but at the same time has provided munitions in large quantities for her allies. Though the shipment of munitions abroad might be temporarily interrupted, the efforts for the supply of munitions, which have been so far largely unco-ordinated, would, under war conditions, be organized under Governmental supervision.

In this lawful war against lawless war we have at our disposal the resources of a continental country, and wealth derived from these we can put at the disposal of the other nations with which we should act in military concert. It is probable that in this respect more than in any other we can make our power felt in this war. Mr. Theodore H. Price (whom our readers know for his financial articles in The Outlook) quotes in "Commerce and Finance" from the Cleveland "Press" as follows:

> With America in, it would be the men and money of practically the whole world against Germany. We are proud of America, but even in our pride we do not realize how wonderfully strong this Nation is—what a gigantic weight of money power and man power America would place in the scales against a foe.
>
> In wealth we have:
>
> Nearly double the wealth of the British Empire,
> Five times the wealth of France,
> Six times the wealth of Russia,
> Twelve times the wealth of Italy,
> Sixteen times the wealth of Japan.
>
> Our resources are nearly a match for the resources of all the Allies, big and little, put together.
>
> Our resources are two and a half times those of Germany, Austria, and Turkey combined.
>
> Add Uncle Sam to the forces fighting Germany, and the balance of resources against that unhappy nation would be about five to one.

This Nation has been of great financial aid to the Allies. It has lent large sums of money to Great Britain and France, and France and Great Britain have in turn financed the other Allies. The best judges believe that if we became an active participant in this war we should not only not have to withdraw our financial aid but would be able greatly to increase it. We should of course give our first consideration to our first line of defense—the navy; and we should have to give thought to the development of our military arm, though for some months its effectiveness would be chiefly moral; but financially we could be at once of immense benefit to the cause of liberty and law; for Congress could at once vote a very large loan, in the billions perhaps, putting it at the disposal of the Entente Allies, with whom we should be acting in concert. By means of financial assistance, which in concrete terms means a vast flow of goods and supplies of every sort, we could thus use our inexhaustible resources much more freely and legally and openly than we are now doing.

To the end that we use our power efficiently, public opinion in America should at once require Congress to increase the powers of the Council of National Defense, so as to make it a real executive body with large authority; and, moreover, public opinion should require that Council of National Defense to interpret its power broadly.

This is not the time to take counsel of our fears. What America ought to do she can do.

## THE DUTY OF THE CHRISTIAN TO-DAY

1 As Christians we are chiefly interested in spreading the kingdom of God on this earth. Can this object be helped by fighting and killing, or does such action hinder its attainment?

2. Does Christ in any way justify our killing our fellow-men for any cause?

3. What is the duty of a Christian in the event of war at this time?

* * *

1. The kingdom of God on the earth was unquestionably advanced by the war of the Netherlanders for religious liberty, by the war of the English Puritans for civil liberty, by the war of the American colonists for independence. We have no doubt that it will be advanced by the deliverance of Europe from German militarism.

2. Jesus Christ says nothing about killing men. He counseled his disciples not to resist injuries threatened to themselves; but he did not counsel them not to defend others. When he was falsely accused, he made no answer. But when his disciples were falsely accused, he defended them. When he was maltreated, he did not defend himself. But when the people were shut out from the outer court of the Temple by a corrupt ring, he drove the ring from the Temple with violence. When the Temple police came to arrest him in the garden, he confronted them with such majesty that they were thrown violently to the ground. Then, when his disciples had escaped, he delivered himself up unresisting to his death. Self-defense may be the first law of nature, but defense of others is the first law of love.

3. The duty of the individual Christian depends upon a variety of circumstances. But the Christian spirit is well illustrated by the thousands of Americans who have crossed the border and enlisted in Canada to set Europe free. Some of them may be animated by pure love of adventure, some by mere love of combat; but it is safe to assume that the great majority are inspired by a chivalric desire to have some part in doing to its death the militarism which has invaded an unoffending country, massacred its non-combatants, raped its women, and sold its citizens into slavery. The duty of every Christian man is to sympathize with the spirit of these American volunteers and do what he can to achieve their purpose. And the Christian Church has no higher duty at the present time than to instruct congregations in these fundamental principles and imbue them with this Christian spirit.

## THE CATSPAW CARRANZA

His master's voice sounds through every note of Carranza's proposal for a league of neutral nations to end the European war by an embargo "on all kinds of elements" which would stop "the merchant traffic with the nations of the world until the end of the war is achieved." The ostrich-like guile of German diplomacy is evident throughout Carranza's entire communication, but especially in the naïve admission that this proposition "steps aside a little from the principles of international law."

Carranza's suggestion is worth considering only as further evidence of the strength of German influence in Mexico. But in that regard it is very important that we do not ignore it. Of course the plan was made in Berlin. The pursuance of Carranza's suggestion by neutral nations would be all to the interest of Germany. So far as Mexico herself is concerned, her severance of commerce with the belligerent nations would chiefly affect England. Without the Mexican oil-fields the British fleet would be hamstrung, England could not tolerate any attempt to cut off her oil supply. Thus if the United States should be foolish enough to fall in with Carranza's proposal, it would find itself at once facing the alternative of neglecting the Monroe Doctrine or of opposing England in Mexico. What could be more to Germany's pleasure?

This is no time for the acceptance of the rumors of alarmists. But the reports of German efforts to use Mexico as a catspaw against the United States and the Allies are supported by much established evidence. Since the United States broke off rela-

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tions with Germany German agents have been flocking to Mexico. From reliable sources we learn that the anti-German Mexicans are fearful that the Kaiser's agents and his Mexican allies will succeed in embroiling Mexico with the United States by means of German-financed border raids.

Let Carranza not deceive himself. As a German catspaw he could undoubtedly help Germany. But in doing so he would obliterate himself. Treachery by Carranza at such a time as this would so enrage the whole American people that there would result, not an "in again, out again" Vera Cruz invasion or Pershing expedition, but the wholesale, thoroughgoing, "cleaning-up" intervention which for the four years since he rose from the obscurity of State politics has been the First Chief's nightmare.

# ART AND BELASCO

## STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM BROADWAY

"PLAYS which present only the sordid, the brutal, the disgusting, are not true to life. They are not art."

David Belasco, the "dean" of the American stage, was speaking. He was attacking the so-called amateur dramatic organizations which have multiplied rapidly within the past two or three years. Many of these theaters are not amateur at all, within the exact meaning of the word. But all of them have, or pretend to have, the amateur spirit; all of them profess to aim first at the presentation of distinctive plays, and at profits only secondarily. Mr. Belasco had discharged a broadside at these "toy" playhouses through the columns of the New York "Herald," and now he was being asked to explain his outburst and to make it more specific.

"Sit down." He indicated a chair with a hand which was as white as a lily, and which his interviewer had just found was as limp. So pale was the visible skin of the veteran producer in the dim light of the office that it was difficult to distinguish between it and the white linen that emerged at wrists and neck from the dead-black garments like a clerical costume which Belasco has worn for years. But while the famous director's skin was of that pallor which marks both plants and men who have lived long in semi-darkness, his eyes were full of color and emotion and his hands gestured quickly as he bore on in a torrent of words to denounce the "amateur" theaters.

"I do not decry all so-called amateur organizations. I except the schools, the colleges, and the settlements. They do not pretend to be more than they are. I was an amateur player and producer myself once. I first produced my plays in a shed in San Francisco, then I moved about from one improvised theater to another. The things I produced then were pretty poor. And I knew it. But these amateurs to-day don't know how bad their plays are. They walk out of school or college onto the stage and say, 'Look at us! we are the great artistic We Are.' They believe they are better than the men on Broadway who have been play writing and producing and acting for years, and they expect the public to believe it.

"But how can they act or write when they know nothing of life? What do they know of the criminal courts, of the slums, of the gutter? I know of these things. I have studied them.

"Then what do they know of nature? They throw a gob of red paint on a back drop, smear yellow over it, stand back a few feet, and, squinting at it through cigarette smoke, begin to rave about it. 'What is it?' you ask them.

"'A sunset,' they tell you. But you would never know it if they did not tell you. They are the cubists of the theater. Why don't they go to God's skies for their sunsets, as I do? Then they would know that God's sunset is one thing in Norway, that God's sunset is another thing in China, and that God's sunset is still another thing in God's sky in San Francisco.

"These young men and women accentuate the sensational in life, the morbid, the degenerate. Most people go through the streets of life like sponges, absorbing something of the good and something of the bad. But these self-styled 'uplifters,' these devotees of what they call the 'new art,' are like sponges that absorb only the bad.

"Yet what do they know about life? What do they know of the honest married woman who makes a misstep? And perhaps below that, what do they know of the well-meaning but weak working-girl who slips from the right path? And below that, what do they know of the woman of the streets? Nay, still lower, what do they know of the white woman in Chinatown? And lower yet" . . . he followed imaginary characters down several more steps of moral depravity, describing each step with the realism and vividness of the good actor, and at each repetition of the word "below" or "lower" dropping his right hand a few inches until with his description of the lowest abyss of degradation, which we will not share with our readers, his hand rested on the rug.

All this time Mr. Belasco had been speaking with a rapidity which precluded any questions from his auditor, and for some time he continued with the same impetuosity.

"Any man can act the sort of stuff these mistaken people put on. For instance, a tramp comes on the stage." (Here the producer rumpled his hair and clothes and began to walk the floor with a kind of "weary-Willie" shuffle.) "He sees whisky on the table." (Here the veteran actor-producer did some excellent "business" indicative of the quick swallowing of whisky and its effects.) He sees a woman lying asleep on a lounge. He sees a knife on the table." (A paper-cutter served.) "He leans over the woman. He kills her. He falls to the floor spewing in drunken stupor. Curtain. Is this art?"

Not waiting for an answer, Mr. Belasco continued: "Why, I can make you act as well as that," and, coaching his interviewer, began to put him through various poses and struts suggested by another play that the producer had seen at one of the "little" playhouses. For a minute he was wholly lost in the enthusiasm of a man who loves his work. But a request for him to be more specific in his criticism brought him back. He made it evident that included in his indictment were the Provincetown Players, a group of writers and actors who recently moved from a tiny theater on a wharf at Provincetown, Massachusetts, to a tiny theater in New York; the Portmanteau Theater, an organization which has little unwieldy paraphernalia, as its name suggests, and which is now touring the country; and the Washington Square Players, a group of young enthusiasts who achieved such success in their first small home, the Bandbox Theater, that they have moved into the larger Comedy Theater in New York.

In particular he denounced one of the four-act plays which was being produced by the Washington Square Players as "fit to be seen by no decent married woman."

Again and again he decried the plays of the little repertory theaters on the grounds of their appeal to sensuality and morbid or perverted instincts.

"They might go in Paris," he said, "where there are several thousand degenerates, but not in New York, where the class of such people amounts to not over a few hundred. The Princess Theater appealed to this class of playgoer, and failed because it could not get an audience. These other playhouses will fail for similar reasons."

Here one of his business associates called Mr. Belasco out for a few minutes and the interview was suspended. When he returned, his mood had changed.

"After all," he said, "the real trouble is not with the play at these small theaters or with the acting. The real grievance is that they are so overpraised. Why, in lauding one of these young actors a critic said, 'I await his Othello.' How absurd is such talk when for years I have been unable to gratify David Warfield's wish to play Shakespeare simply because I can't find enough good Shakespearean actors to support him!

"The public, and especially the newspaper critics, are losing their sense of proportion. The public loses its perspective and raves over these little theaters, but the critics are more to blame when they give columns to describing the doings of these cub

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actors. The critics ought to know better. But unfortunately many of them are themselves cubs, just out of college. How absurd it is for a newspaper to appoint as its critic a boy from a country college who can have seen, at most, only a few dozen metropolitan plays! What can he know of the great plays of the past?

"Managing editors would understand why their papers are so filled with reports of the plays of these little theaters if they would go down into the so-called Bohemias of Greenwich Village some evening and see their dramatic critics rubbing elbows with half-baked actors and so-called playwrights while all absorb beer and emit cigarette smoke and much talk about 'new art.'

"'New art'! As if there were such a thing! Why, the best art is not to-day, nor ten years ago, nor seventy years ago, but was probably before Christ.

"But overpraise! That's the gist of the fault I find with the situation in these small, semi-amateur repertory theaters. They are rotten with overpraise."

Again he put out the soft white hand, and the interview was ended.

Probably most play-goers who have followed fairly closely the plays produced at the sort of theaters that Mr. Belasco denounced will admit a measure of truth in his denunciation. These theaters exist not only in New York; there are some of them, amateur in fact or spirit, in most sections of the country. It is true that the members of these organizations are sometimes overpraised. They do sometimes take themselves too seriously; there is occasionally a noticeable tendency to pose. And now and then a play is produced in these theaters which may be objectionable on the grounds reiterated by Mr. Belasco, the grounds of over-attention to morbid and unnecessarily detailed sensuality. But Mr. Belasco seems unfair.

The small theaters have not violated good taste in this particular to anything like the extent to which he declares they have offended. For instance, the play which he specifically denounced as unfit to be seen "by a decent married woman" seemed to me rather silly and trivial, and by far the least interesting of the four plays which were then on the stage at the Comedy Theater, but not suggestive or harmful. And in making his criticism Mr. Belasco is on delicate ground, for he himself produced such plays as "The Easiest Way" and "Madame du Barry."

After all, Mr. Belasco is too vitally concerned with the success or failure of these competitive theaters to be an impartial judge. He indicated the strength of the competition by emphatically deploring the "overpraise" which these small theaters have been getting from the critics. The columns in the metropolitan papers now filled with the reports of the activities of the Washington Square Players, the Neighborhood Players, the Portmanteau Theater, and others, were, it is well to remember, formerly devoted to describing each particular piece of furniture which was particularly brought from a particular foreign country to fit a particular Belasco play, or to chronicling the emotions of a critic who had the honor to be a member of a party with Mr. Belasco who were forced to spend several exciting minutes locked between floors in a jammed elevator!

To talk thus is not to forget many excellent productions for which the public is rightly grateful to David Belasco. But there is much to be said for the amateur spirit when it leads a busy company to rehearse a play for four months in preparation for a single private performance, as the Washington Square Players recently did with Andreyev's "Life of Man."

Another important service which these small theaters fulfill is to provide a sort of training-field for actors who may later go on to the larger theaters. They do for the stage what the minor leagues do for professional baseball. Mr. Belasco himself justly admits this service.

Finally, it may be said that, while there may be nothing new in art, as Mr. Belasco alleges, the eagerness with which both public and critics have welcomed the changes introduced, or brought back, if you prefer, by the small repertory theaters, indicates that both public and critics are tired of many things in the typical Broadway "show," including, it is to be hoped, the saccharine sentimentality which is the particular weakness of Mr. Belasco.

There are many things that the old, established producers may teach the new ones, but there are some old tricks which it is to be hoped the young producers will never learn.

GREGORY MASON.

# WILHELM AND JACQUES

## FROM THE PARIS "FIGARO"

The reader will recognize America, Germany, and France as the Policeman, Wilhelm, and Jacques before the bar of public opinion.—THE EDITORS.

A POLICEMAN enters and says: "Mr. Commissioner, two men have been fighting on the Europe Bridge. I have arrested them in the hope of reconciliation."

*The Commissioner.* If they want to become reconciled, they have only to apply here.

*The Policeman.* Well, if I might use the expression, we have to do with a unilateral reconciliation—that is to say, personal to one of the adversaries.

*The Commissioner.* Personal, of course, to the one who has had enough!

*The Policeman.* Yes, to the one who has had enough without having had sufficiently—that is to say, he sees a possible disadvantageous turn in the future.

*The Commissioner.* Policeman, explain yourself clearly, if you can.

*The Policeman.* Well, then, about two and a half years ago, being in service at the Europe Bridge with my colleagues of Amsterdam Street, Berne Street, and Stockholm Street, I saw one of these two men coming like a furious maniac, a knife in one hand, a lighted torch in the other—the man is named Wilhelm. After having set fire to Liège Street and Brussels Street, and having massacred their inhabitants, he suddenly attacked the other man—he is called Jacques Bonhomme—threw him down, made the blood come, and took his pocketbook and his watch.

*The Commissioner.* Poor Jacques Bonhomme! He is in a sad plight, I see, and wants to go home.

*The Policeman.* But no, Mr. Commissioner, it is the other one.

*The Commissioner.* What! The other one, the one who took the purse and the watch?

*The Policeman.* Oh, but you must know that since then, Mr. Commissioner, the man who is called Jacques Bonhomme is all right. So much so, that just now while they were hitting each other it seemed to me that Wilhelm winked at me that he would prefer if they could just stop then and there. . . . Hence I became convinced that humanity charged me with impartial intervention.

*The Commissioner.* Why didn't you intervene during the pillage of Liège Street and Brussels Street?

*The Policeman.* Ha! Mr. Commissioner, I was very much engaged at that time—and then that battle didn't disturb the circulation of passengers and traffic as much as this one does.

*The Commissioner.* You can say what you want, it is very regrettable, just the same, that you come into the fray so late. For if this Jacques Bonhomme, if these people who live in Liège and Brussels Streets, reproach us for intervening at the very moment when they want to take their revenge, what is real justice going to say? Anyway, produce your two combatants.

*(Wilhelm and Jacques, yoked together, come in. Wilhelm, although still robust, is pale, has grown thin, and is out*

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*of breath; Jacques bears upon his face the marks of his suffering, but his eyes are brilliant.)*

*The Commissioner.* Look here, my friends, perhaps there has just been a simple misunderstanding between you two; but, first of all, what were you really trying to accomplish in fighting each other? What were your aims? Yours first, Wilhelm.

*Wilhelm (angrily).* My aims? I want the *status quo* back again. I want him to let me alone. Just now I want specially to satisfy my hunger.

*The Commissioner.* And what were your aims, Jacques?

*Jacques Bonhomme (with a decided air).* Me? I want him to put Liège and Brussels Streets back in the condition he found them; I want him to give me back my pocketbook and my watch; and then I want somebody to take away his Apache knife from him for good and all.

*The Commissioner.* Now, policeman, don't you see that you cannot do all those things at once?

*The Policeman (ruefully).* Yes, I shall have to take them back into the street. But that will not prevent the affair from being mighty unpleasant for passers-by and traffic.

# THE LAST DAYS OF JESUS CHRIST[1]

## I—WITH HIS ENEMIES IN THE TEMPLE

### BY LYMAN ABBOTT

TUESDAY, the fourth day of April, A.D. 34,[2] was by far the most eventful in the life of Christ, for on the evening of that day and for that day's utterances, not on the evening of his more formal trial nor for any word of blasphemy that he uttered, was he condemned to die.

Throughout his ministry Jesus in his treatment of the religionists of his day generally followed his counsel to his disciples. "Let them alone," he said; "they be blind leaders of the blind." This morning he pursued a different course. He went early to the Temple, and there in the outer court challenged the ecclesiastical and theological teachers of the nation. History records no greater act of courage. It was as if Luther had gone to Rome to preach the doctrines of the Reformation in the court before St. Peter's. On this day Jesus was no longer a teacher; he was a fighter. He did not avoid controversy; he provoked it. Warnings of coming doom, which had heretofore been generally confined to confidential discourses with his disciples, he now publicly repeated. He attacked the hierarchy in its headquarters. He declared that the religion of the Pharisees was one of pretense; that they were mere actors on a stage; that the publicans and harlots would go into the kingdom of God before them; that the Jewish nation was no longer the favored people of God and would never become the ruler of the world; that the present generation, by slaying the Messiah, would fulfill the iniquity of their fathers; that the stone which they refused would fall upon them and grind them to powder; that their Holy City would be utterly destroyed and they themselves scattered far and wide among the Gentiles whom they despised. The instructions of the day ended with three parables of divine judgment given to his awed and perplexed disciples. Of these I have space here for the consideration and application of but one, in which God's judgment was compared to the fate which overtook five foolish bridesmaids on a wedding night.

The Jewish wedding day was characterized by a curious ceremonial. The bridegroom came at night with his companions to bring his bride from her home—possibly a survival of ruder times when the bride was captured in a raid and became the reward of her warrior husband's courage. Now, however, she awaited in pleasing anticipation his coming, and her bridesmaids waited with her. These bridesmaids were torch-bearers—their torches, cup-like vessels filled with oil, a wick floating on the top. Jesus told the story of a wedding in which five of the bridesmaids thought it enough to have lighted their lamps, while five believed in preparedness and had ready a supply for their lamps when the oil in them was burned out. The foolish bridesmaids with their burned-out lamps were shut out from the procession and the feast which followed; only the wise bridesmaids shared in the joys of the wedding.

In vain does opportunity invite us if we are not ready to receive it. No splendor of the past suffices to give glory to the present. The Jews prided themselves on being the children of Abraham. But to a faithless generation it profits nothing that they can look back to an ancestor who was full of faith and dared a great adventure. It is not our glory but our shame that we are the descendants of men who fought at Bunker Hill and suffered at Valley Forge if we have not their courageous patriotism. That they founded a Republic conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal avails us nothing if we have not the self-denying courage necessary to protect that Republic from corruption within and enemies without. Are we prepared to keep burning in 1917 the lamp they lighted in 1776? If not, we are the unworthy descendants of a worthy ancestry and will find the door of the future barred in our faces.

The world judges the Church by its present service, not by its past history, and the world judges it aright. If the Church has to look to a historic past for its glory, that glory is its shame. The lamp which a previous generation lighted furnishes only smoke unless the present generation keeps alive the spirit of the fathers. The orthodoxy of the sixteenth century does not make the twentieth-century Church sound in the faith; the piety of the first century does not make the twentieth-century Church a living Church. And only a living Church can be a Church of the living God. The father may live in the sons, but the sons cannot live in the fathers; and it is quite immaterial whether they are Puritan fathers or ante-Nicene fathers.

Of the various escapes offered for unhappy marriages some are nostrums, some are palliatives. There is only one cure—love. They who keep their love aflame only during the honeymoon add to the bitterness of the present by their memory of the past. Happy they who keep up the spirit of their courtship during half a century or wedded life. Happy they who keep love always lighted in their home, for they find the joy of the golden wedding more satisfying, though it be less exuberant, than the joy of the bridal day.

No man should allow himself ever to lose the ideals and hopes of his youth, for perpetual youth is an essential condition of usefulness. The octogenarian who lives only in the memory of the past will never find an opportunity for useful service for himself nor be able to aid his grandchildren to find one. "Old men for counsel, young men for action," is a wise motto. His counsel is priceless who gives younger men the lesson of his own blunders; but his counsel is valueless if all he can say is, "We did not do so in our time."

The Christian who can find nothing better to sing than

> "What peaceful hours I once enjoyed,
> How sweet their memory still!"

had better forget them and be converted over again. He whose only reason for thinking that he is a Christian is that he "got religion" in his youth had better forget that he got it and try again.

It is a poor present which shines only by the reflected glory of a past.

[1] This is the first of a series of seven articles to be continued throughout the Lenten season. The titles of the other articles are as follows:
II. With His Friends in the Home. V. With the Mob in the Prætorium.
III. With His God in the Garden. VI. Alone on the Cross.
IV. With the Church in the Court-Room. VII. Victory.
In these papers I have made free use of my "Life of Christ" and my "Commentary on the Gospels."

[2] This date is approximate only. All dates in the life of Jesus are more or less hypothetical.

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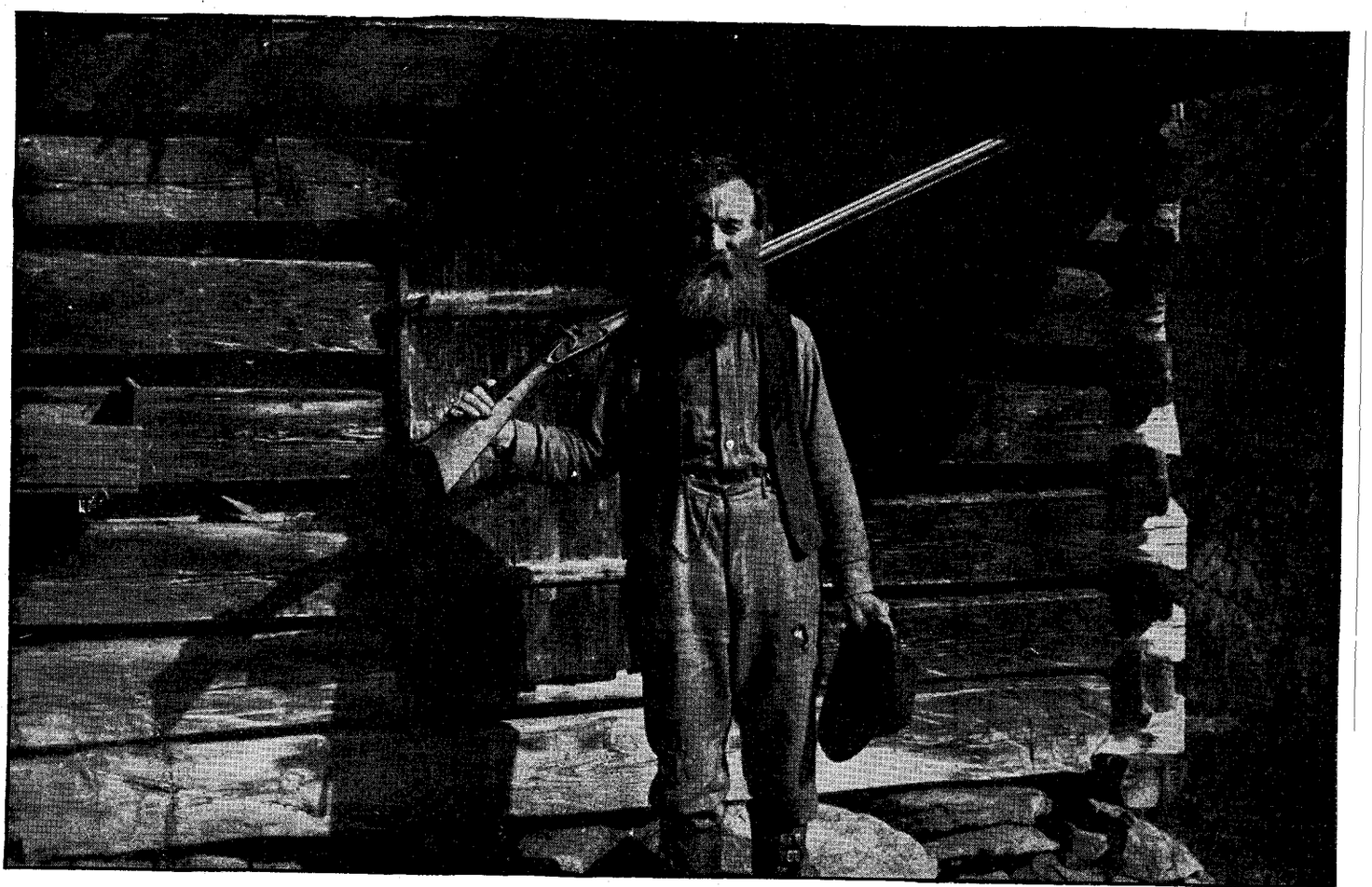

UNCLE WILLIAM CREECH AT THE DOOR OF HIS CABIN

# THE PINE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL[1]

## A SKETCH FROM THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS

### BY ETHEL DE LONG

I JOURNEYED for forty-eight hours the other day with a little mountain girl who was riding on the train for the first time. Unlike an old friend of mine, who, after her first ride on the train, said, "Hit's mighty fine, but 'pears like, if I had a right smart journey to go, I'd ruther go by nag," this ten-year-old was delighted with the "iron horse" and commented joyfully on the second day, "Why, we hain't been off the railroad once since we started." Hers is a world so remote from this modern one as to be almost inconceivable to those who have never crowded their "plunder" into a meal poke, flung it across a nag's back, and followed the trail into the wilderness. Tales had reached this little maid of the world outside. She was eager to get to a place where you "mash into the wall and hit gets light, and then you mash somethin' else and hit gets dark," and she had heard of automobiles. She described herself as being ten years old "the fust day of corn-fodderin' time." Her first encounter with the world was self-possessed and dignified, as indeed is the way of her people always, for she was a child from the Southern highlands. Self-respect and intelligence are hers as the gift of nature, for she was born at the head of the hollow.

Hers is a country at the "Back of the Beyond" more real and vivid than you can guess even if you have read Mr. Kephart's "Our Southern Highlanders," or heard the plaintive music of the "Lonesome Tunes." To appreciate it you must accept the invitation so graciously given you by every one you meet in the mountains to "come back down and stay all night with us," and you must sojourn among the mountains. You will travel in the main through a roadless country, for though the road may have the best of intentions, keeping for a time well on the side of a hill in a land of young mountains where there are no valleys, it has no other alternative than to plunge into the creek now and then. You amuse yourself counting how many times you have forded the stream endwise in the course of a twenty-mile ride. Two miles straight in the waters of Possum Trot you may have ridden, a dozen fordings of Lonesome, in quicksands on Hell-fer-Certain, and so the count goes. It is delightful so long as there is no rain and consequently no "tide" in the creeks. But as you ford Bull Skin or Buffalo, holding your feet high because the water comes up on your mule's side, your eyes catch the marks of the last "tide" in brown leaves held in the willow and alder twigs far over your head on the edges of the creek. Then you understand why mails are irregular in the mountains, why school attendance is uncertain.

In the hills you take these matters with characteristic humor. "I was goin' to town," says a friend, "but thar come a tide and the creek riz on me. So I jest stepped back and took a run and a jump. When I was jes' half-way over, I seed a great big yaller pieded rattlesnake, all quoiled up ready for to spring, jes' whar I was about to land. I made up my mind I warn't aimin' to land on hit, so I jest turned round and landed right whar I started from."

You hear your neighbor mirthfully describe his hill farm as being so steep that "you are 'bleeged to dig a hole for a dog to set in and howl." Yet as you look at his acres, patiently cleared, toilsomely fenced with rails that he and his wife have split and laid, you feel the gallantry of man's struggle in the wilderness. You catch a glimpse, used as you are to a world of mechanical contrivances and control of nature, of little man's contest with his naked fists against the primitive forces of the

[1] See editorial comment on another page.



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world. You feel profound respect for the pioneer who could start out with his wife and his children, all his worldly possessions on a nag's back, into a wild country which he could subdue only with his hands, aided by a flintlock gun and an ax.

Yet this country of the Cumberlands was rich to the eyes of the pioneer who came into it after Daniel Boone had found out a wilderness road, "follerin' the game," and who then "holp" to subdue the wilderness. Even less than a generation ago it abounded in fish and game. The pea vine grew over the hills, making the best of grazing for stock. There were sugar trees to give you "sweetenin'," and tulip blossoms enough so that the bees could fill the old-fashioned bee-gum with a wealth of honey for you. Even to-day, when the bees and the bears are gone and a mess of fish is a treat, the trappers find mink and red fox, coon and 'possum, and the industrious can still dig for themselves an honest penny when they go "sanging" in the woods; for whereas fifty years ago ginseng brought only twenty-five cents a pound, to-day it sells for about five dollars and sometimes goes as high as eight.

But if the good old days are gone for the pioneer, they are only beginning for the capitalist. Fortunes have already been made in timber in the Kentucky mountains, and the coal-fields just being opened are said to be the richest in the world. There are fortunes, indeed, in the mountains for men who have bought fifty thousand acres of original forest for fifty cents an acre; who have purchased poplar trees, averaging from two thousand to ten thousand feet of lumber, at two dollars a tree; and have bought in trade six hundred acres of land for a little gray nag and a squirrel-shooting rifle. But, even though in his first encounter with the commercial world the mountain man was not shrewd enough to hold his own, the greatest wealth of the mountains is the people themselves.

It is already becoming trite to speak of the "purest Americans in America," so well known is the fact that the mountain people are practically a homeogeneous race, their foreparents who came from "'way yon side of the briny deep" having been mostly English, Scotch, and Irish in race. If you want proof of it, stop your nag in midstream and listen to the girl hoeing corn at the top of the mountain, and singing to keep herself company the song the grandmother taught her sitting by the fire on winter evenings:

"I looked over yander and I seen paw coming,
He's walked for many a long mile.
Say, paw, say, paw, have you brung me any gold,
Any gold for to pay my fine?
No, sir, no, sir, I've brung you no gold,
No gold for to pay your fine,
For I've just come to see you hanged,
Hang on the gallows line. . . .
Hangman, hangman, slack up your rope,
Slack it for a while!
I looked over yonder and I seen maw coming,
She's walked for many a long mile."

It is the original ballad of the "Briary Bush," and goes back to the time when men were hanged for debt. You can hunt it out in Professor Child's "English and Scottish Ballads;" but we of the mountains do not consider it as a quaint bit of literature to be unearthed by scholars. It is just one of our "song ballets." And though some strict church members in the mountains may count it and such a love song as "Barbara Allen" or "Jackaro" as "devil's ditties," they have been saved through generations as the heritage from home of the mountain people.

And then listen to the every-day speech. An old woman who can shear twenty-eight sheep in a day, and knows how to scour the wool, to spin, dye, and weave it into linsey-woolsey or into a coverlet whose pattern may be called "King's Flower" or "Queen's Patch" or "Lonely Heart," tells you, "No, you cain't never toll sheep off their usin' grounds of an evenin'," and you remember Shakespeare's double negatives and Spenser's "Where never foot did use" in "The Faerie Queene," though to-day we have forgotten that old meaning, "to frequent," of the word "use." Has somebody been "acting anticky," did not Hamlet put an "antic disposition on"? When you have been invited to a frolic, remember that Lady Mary Wortley Montagu did not go to "at homes," or *thé dansants* either, but records herself as invited to "frolicks." Very probably she too would have complained of some mischievous little boy that he had been "pranking with her things," and certainly she would have understood the apologetic mother who snatched her baby from the floor, saying, "God love my baby! Hit's motley faced. I hain't had no time to clean hit to-day."

If you would learn the art of racy, beautiful speech, come to the mountains where speech still blossoms freely. Where a woman speaks of her youth as "the rise of her bloom," and the preacher prays for the old as "those whose heads are a-blooming for the grave." Where some one who has outstayed her visit, singing to the accompaniment of the dulcimer, cries at leave-taking, as she remembers the night duties awaiting her at the end of a seven-mile walk, "Lord, I won't never be satisfied away from you ag'in no more in this world!" Where a child eager to see you writes that she would like to "hold your lily-white hand," and another one, wanting an answer to her letter speedily, puts on the corner of the envelope, "Go in haste."

It is easy to see the defects and limitations of the mountains—their need of roads that can bring greater economic opportunities; of good schools that can prepare them for the world that is not merely knocking at their doors but snatching their homes away from them, thrusting them into a competition for which three generations of life in the woods has unfitted them; of preventive medical work which shall free them from the incubus of hookworm and eradicate trachoma; of effective co-operation for a people whose life has made them the sturdiest of individualists. These defects have been matter of talk for so many years that to-day there is need to remember that these are a people with their faces set toward the morning; as a group, the three million of them living in the remote Appalachians, undeveloped wealth for America. Meeting their keenness of mind, one discovers that reading and writing are something of a shibboleth, not a true touchstone of intelligence; that poise and dignity of behavior are qualities of the heart, not of environment; that the bringing up of children to obedience and beautiful manners may be successfully done by the mother of a dozen whose day is full of tasks and who has had no opportunities.

If you have felt it America's duty to decrease the percentage of illiteracy in the Southern mountains rather than her privilege to stretch out the hand of opportunity, if you have grudgingly admitted that in self-interest we ought to provide better educational facilities and insist on their being used, listen to the mother who said, when she was asked if she made her children go to school, "Lord! they hain't to *make*, they cry to go." The biggest thing about people on the lonesome creeks hidden away in the folds of the mountains is that they crave a chance. As one father put it: "I want my little fellers raised toward humanity." There are men in the mountains who for years have dreamed wistfully of a chance for their people, though they could never see how it could come. Few of us have done as much original thinking as Mr. William Creech, who a few years ago gave all he had to establish a settlement school in his neighborhood. For forty years he had wanted a school that would not only teach book learning, but would "larn folks to do things with their hands," because "hit's better for folkses characters to larn them to do things with their hands;" and who wrote:

> My idea was that if we could get a good school here and get the children interested it would help moralize the country. If we can bring our children to see the error of the liquor we can sqush it.
>
> Some places hereabouts are so Lost from Knowledge that the young uns have never been taught the knowledge of reading and writing and don't know the country they were Borned in or what State or County they was borned. We need a whole lot of teaching how to work on the farm and how to make their farms pay, also teaching them how to take care of their timber and stuff they're wasting.

If the school has as its ideal not only the fitting of boys and girls for life in the mountains, but of large community service which shall include preventive medical work, and the building of a good road across the mountains (and in all the hundred and fifty miles between the ends of Pine Mountain, which runs from "Praise the Lord" to "Hell's Point," there is not one good road across it), it can never outstrip Uncle William's visions. He says:

> We want to teach them books and agriculture and machinery and all kinds of labor and to learn them to live up as good Amer-

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ican citizens. We are trying to teach them up so they can be a help to the poor and to the generation unborn. . . .

I don't look after wealth for them. I look after the prosperity of our Nation. The question of this world is naught. We are born into it naked and we go out naked. The savin of the soul is what we should seek. I want all young uns taught to serve the livin God. Of course they won't all do that, but they can have good and evil laid before them and they can choose which they will. I have heart and cravin that our people may grow better. I have deeded my land to the Pine Mountain Settlement School to be used for school purposes as long as the Constitution of the United States stands. Hopin it may make a bright and intelligent people after I'm dead and gone.

When we drew up the deed which transferred all Uncle William's land to the Pine Mountain School, he insisted that I put somewhere in the deed those very words, "to be used for school purposes as long as the Constitution of the United States stands." So I wrote it in the "To have and to hold" clause, and then, fearing that he and I might not have made the instrument as legally sound as it should be, I sent it off to be inspected by a Blue-Grass lawyer. When it came back, vouched for as to its legal soundness, Uncle William, full of joy that his words could stand, exclaimed just as he was about to sign it: "That's fixed hit. Thar's bound to be a school here now, 'less some furrin Power comes and wipes this country up."

# THE FRAME

## BY ANATOLE LE BRAZ

### TRANSLATED BY HENRIETTE ANATOLE LE BRAZ

Our readers will remember the striking paper entitled "The Genius of France," by Anatole Le Braz, which we published in our issue of April 26, 1916. Mr. Le Braz is a professor in the University of Rennes, and is one of the distinguished contemporary literary men of France.—THE EDITORS.

IT was at the Grand Canyon, far away in America, there on the threshold of the incomparable West. The special train from Williams at midnight carried those passengers of the California Limited who wished to make the excursion. It had arrived now before that almost unbelievable geologic phenomenon. We were in time that May morning to watch first emerge, then gradually brighten in the dawn, that architectural orgy of terraces, palaces, temples, where one might easily fancy has played, as it were, in a vast *pêle-mêle* of mad debauch, all the prodigious imagination of a nature still drunk with chaos.

The spectacle thus suddenly disclosed dazzles the eye with such richness of line and such splendor of coloring that one is transfixed, as if hypnotized. It does not do to dwell upon it too long. There is in its very beauty something excessive that crushes. It is not within the measure of human emotion, for not only does it defy description, it overwhelms all capacity to feel. One no sooner bows in wonder than one wishes to be far removed from it. Such, at least, was my impression after an hour or two spent in contemplation, and, leaving there my American friends, who were perhaps more enduring, I turned my back on the awful sublimity of the canyon, even while a triumphant spring sun, gloriously bright in a cloudless sky, accentuated more and more its planetary silence and cosmic grandeur. I felt the need to rest my eyes on humble things. To the left I found a small avenue of pines leading to a modest reddish structure of singular form, the only evidence of the hand of man, with the station and the inevitable hotel, to attest to the existence of life, and life how adorable because ephemeral, in presence of this disturbing vista of eternity. A few minutes later I stooped to enter the low door of the Hopi House.

The desert region of Arizona traversed by the Colorado River is one of the last spots of earth that American magnanimity has left to the unfortunate Indian race. Here they vegetate in villages built of mud, baked and hardened in the sun. With no hope of finding subsistence from a sterile sand where hardly flourish the aromatic tufts of sage-brush, they seek it in manual labor of a primitive art that bespeaks an ingenious barbarity. The women weave coarse stuffs, while the men sew moccasins, carve in wood and metal, and make a crude painted pottery.

It is in order to sell these products to a passing public that the Hopi Indians, one of the tribes of Arizona, the most marked for its nobleness and dignity of type, have established at the station of the Grand Canyon a sort of shop, furnished within, as it is modeled without, after the manner of their dwellings of the desert. A few cubes of rough adobe, placed side by side or superposed one on the other, constitute the abode, and serve as home for several families, who wait here, in their habitual attitude of taciturn and melancholy disdain, the line of white visitors.

When I had penetrated into the first room, dimly lighted by a small opening high up in the wall, it was some time before I was able to discern in the half-catacomb light the indistinct figure of a woman seated on the bare earth, before a screen of vertical threads, among which her fingers, moving in and out, were weaving the pattern of a mysterious design.

My entrance did not cause her to raise her head. But I disturbed in his musing an old bronze sachem, who indicated by a gesture a collection of objects, more or less rude, ranged on shelves the length of one of the walls or partitions, while from half-open lips he muttered in English the customary salutation:

"You're welcome, sir," which manifestly to his mind, being interpreted, meant:

"You are not worthy, O Paleface, to appreciate the work of our hands, but because times are hard for the deposed rulers of the prairie we accord you nevertheless the privilege to buy."

In response to his greeting I had begun to examine the display of articles, when my eye fell on a frame of colored straw in which I perceived the photograph of a soldier. Approaching nearer, I exclaimed, in spite of myself:

"God bless me, he is French!"

It was quite true. There before my eyes, in the cabin of a redskin, thousands of miles from the battlefield where at that very moment, no doubt, he was fighting for his country, was the picture of one of our soldiers, in the uniform of the daring, impetuous Chasseurs Alpins, or it may be of the Foreign Legion. To examine it better, I had taken it in my hands.

"The frame alone is for sale," interposed the old Indian, abruptly.

"All right," I said; "I will take it. But I should like to know how the picture found its way here."

He motioned toward the woman weaving.

"It is that of my daughter's son. He has sent it to us from the other side of the world."

"He is, then, in France?"

"Yes."

"How is that?"

"His father, a gold-miner, was born in the land of the French. When he came among us, he married that squaw. He died in the desert. But his spirit having spoken in the blood of his child, the boy has crossed the great water to fight the enemies of his father's people."

I could not resist the temptation to take his hand.

"Bravo!" I cried. And that he might not be astonished at this somewhat brusque demonstration, if one could suppose that an Indian worthy the name could ever be astonished at anything, I hastened to add: "For I too am French."

If my statement touched him, his impassive countenance betrayed no sign. He merely exchanged a glance with the woman, who, after having seemed totally indifferent to our colloquy, suddenly stopped her weaving. For the first time she lifted her full face, looking up between uneven meshes of straight,

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oily, black hair. In her features, the color of dead leaves, features tired and worn, as those of a being condemned from infancy to the labor of a slave, one might seek in vain for a remote trace of beauty. It was not without emotion, however, that I inclined before this unsuspected Celuta, widowed of a vague René of humble origin, emigrant, hard up, or deserter from the ship that carried him, but whose son, amenable alone to his French nature and instinct, was offering his life as my sons were offering theirs, with heart and soul, perhaps in the same trench —who knows?—for the same great spiritual life of humanity.

Without noticing my bow, the woman engaged in a rapid dialogue in the Indian tongue with her father, of which I naturally did not understand a word. While talking I saw her take from her breast beneath her shawl or blanket a paper and hand it to the old Hopi. He, in his turn, passed it to me.

"No one at the hotel," he explained, "can make out what that says. As they think it is in French, the squaw respectfully begs you to tell me for her if it may not be news at last from her boy."

The superscription read, "Madame Liégard, Hopi House, Grand Canyon, Arizona," and beneath: "For transmission, in care the French Consulate, New York, United States of America." Unfolding the sheet, I saw at a glance that it was news, bad news. The officer in charge, acting Captain of the —— Company, "regrets to inform the family of the soldier Liégard that during the night of the 15th of February he fell gloriously for France, face to the enemy."

I inquired in a low tone:

"Does the squaw understand English?"

He shook his head, "No." Then I translated the laconic message of death. He listened without a tremor; when I had finished, he repeated the substance in monosyllables to his daughter. She made no sign, she uttered no word. For an instant her heavy eyelids lowered; a moment later she resumed with stoic passivity her interrupted task.

The photograph, which I had continued to hold, seemed to burn my fingers. I turned to replace it, when the old Indian, seizing it, began to take the picture from the frame. I suddenly remembered that I had said I would buy the frame.

"How much?" I asked.

"Nothing," he murmured between his set lips.

And that was all.

# THE NATIONAL MENACE OF RURAL BAD HEALTH: A REMEDY

BY GEORGE MACADAM

HERE is another upsetter of traditions. He has laid heretical hands upon the little red school-house, the old oaken bucket, the cookery "back on the farm," and a host of other rural things that memory for some and tradition for all have surrounded with roseate halos. He says that all these things are bad, and that because they are bad country children are less healthy and are handicapped by more physical defects than are the children of the cities, including even the children of the slums.

Amazing, isn't it? So amazing that you want to argue it. Why, you've always believed, and so has every one else always believed, that the country child is far more healthy than the city child. But statistics, recently compiled, disagree with you; and statistics are hard, cold things that you cannot argue with.

Now let us see just what this means to us.

Of course, if we are numbered among those who live in the country—if it is true that our children and our neighbors' children, despite untainted air and the other obvious advantages of rural life, are less healthy than those reared in the cities—the matter is of immediate, of personal interest. What we want are the facts. Nothing need be said to bring their importance home to us.

It is those of us who live in towns and cities who may ask how the matter concerns us in other than an altruistic way. For some, altruism is enough; others want cash values. Here is the substantial interest that the dwellers in towns and cities have in the health of country children, as near as it can be stated in terms of dollars and cents:

*Item I.* If there is sickness in the country, it is of more selfish interest to us in the towns and cities than though it were in the house of our next-door neighbor. Milk and other country produce furnish the very best of transit facilities for germs. The farmer's illness, suffering, bills, and possible grief can thus be made our illness, suffering, bills, and possible grief.

*Item II.* Unhealthy children are apt to indicate unhealthy parents. Unhealth means inefficiency. Widespread inefficiency on the farms means less farm produce to meet the demands of towns and cities, and a consequent higher cost of living.

*Item III.* Unhealthy, inefficient farmers mean a degeneration of all rural activities, a decay of country schools, churches, and all social features. The country becomes "dead." This means that every "live" boy or girl, as soon as he or she becomes old enough, deserts the country for the city; also that no "live" person moves from the city to the country. Thus there are two factors contributing to the lowering of the quality of the country stock, also two factors contributing to the congestion of towns and cities.

*Item IV.* The biologists tell us that there is a great universal law that says, "Life can be replenished only from the soil." This means that the raw material to supply the needs of civilization, including human raw material, must come from the farms. The farms have given this human raw material to America in the past. If rural America is to continue to be a satisfactory nursery of human life for the Nation, it must be made healthful and attractive. It must provide conditions favorable for the cultivation of the best.

With Items I, II, III, and IV as the basis of our calculations, it is easy to strike a generalized cash balance. We find that poor health in the rural districts is costing us actual dollars and cents to-day, and that if it is allowed to continue it means a Nation impoverished in both money and men.

But our upsetter of traditions—the man who says that the little red school-house, the old oaken bucket, etc., etc., are bad from a health standpoint—has not come among us for the purpose of startling us. With the assistance of a distinguished group of advisers, Dr. Thomas D. Wood, Professor of Physical Education in Columbia University, is initiating a big forward movement. What he proposes is to make the two hundred and fifty thousand rural schools of America just so many community health centers. Said he in the course of an interview given me:

"There is only one way to talk health on a modern, scientific basis to the people in the country districts, and that one way is through the public schools. Educate the children at school into health habits; reach out through them and raise the health standards of their homes, and the health conditions of posterity are assured."

The study of health conditions in the country and the programme for their reform were made by Dr. Wood as Chairman of the Committee on Health Problems of the National Council of Education, acting jointly with the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association. The joint committee includes such men as David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University; P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; Charles H. Keyes, of the Skidmore School of Arts; John M. Dodson, of Rush Medical College; and M. J. Rosenau, of Harvard University.

Health conditions in the country were judged entirely by statistics—official statistics—and the conclusions are therefore free from any possible bias because of the point of view of the investigating committeemen. All the available official statistics of

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school-children, gathered in all parts of the country, were used. As many as fifty or more sources of information were drawn upon and the figures compared and collated. The accompanying table of "Health Defects" was the result. It shows that country school-children are anywhere from .34 to 14.22 per cent more unhealthy than city school-children; that in every health item, even in such things as lungs, heart, anæmia, and nutrition, the country child is more defective than the child raised in the city.

If the children are unhealthy, the indications are that the parents are unhealthy also. This conclusion is substantiated by a statistical table showing "Death Rate in New York City compared with Death Rate in Rural New York." The table begins with the year 1900. The solid line, which represents the rural mortality, maintains a comparatively straight course: in 1900 it is 15.5 and fourteen years later it is 15.3. On the other hand, the dotted line, which represents the city mortality, maintains, with the exception of the year 1904, a steady downward course. Up to 1910 the death rate in New York City was greater than in rural districts of New York State. Since 1910, however, the death rate in rural New York has been greater than in New York City. These conditions in New York State may be taken as typical of the country in general.

How comes it that, in spite of all the harmful effects of overcrowding in our large centers, in spite of all the sanitary deficiencies of our slums, the people of our largest and most congested cities are better off in the matter of health than are those who have the advantages of open air, plenty of free exercise, and all the benefits which country life is supposed to bestow?

"In an impartial effort to answer this question," said Dr. Wood, "here is a fact that must not be overlooked: Artificial selection, especially during the last half-century, has drawn much of the best human stock from the country to the cities. Before that time the tide in the movement of population apparently carried more good human material to the rural regions than away from them.

"Artificial selection, however, is only one factor. There are other and, I believe, more important factors. There is evidence of this in the solid and dotted lines of our statistical table. We have seen that the solid line, indicating the death rate of rural New York, maintains a comparatively straight course. Why? Because the farmers, as a class, have clung to the health habits of their fathers and their forefathers. On the other hand, the dotted line, indicating the death rate of New York City, maintains an almost steady downward course. Why? Because the science and art of living, of conserving and improving health and general welfare, are steadily advancing among city people.

"That country children deserve as much health and happiness as city children is an assertion that needs no argument. Yet we find that in those features of the newer educational programme that look toward the physical and moral upbuilding of the child the activities of the public authorities are practically limited to the schools of the cities."

*Almost three-fifths of the 20,000,000 school-children in the United States are attending rural schools.*

Here is Dr. Wood's indictment of these schools, brought in after a careful, special investigation:

"The rural school, from the standpoint of health and general fitness for its important use, is the worst type of building in the whole country. When I say this, I include not only all types of buildings used for human beings, but also those used for live stock and domestic animals. Rural schools are, on the average, less adequate for their use than prisons, asylums, almshouses, stables, dairy barns, pig-pens, chicken-houses, and dog kennels are for their uses."

Here is Dr. Wood's indictment of rural health conditions that affect both the school and the home, the children and the adults:

"The general sanitary conditions are often unspeakable. The disposal of waste matter dangerous to health is frequently ignored. The fly as an active carrier of germs is also frequently ignored. And the same can be said of drainage, with the result that there are many damp cellars and musty houses.

"Country water is often contaminated. The barnyard and the primitive cesspool for household purposes are too frequently placed without reference to the well, spring, or brook that supplies the drinking water.

"Little attention is paid to ventilation. The dwellers in the country are fed many hours of the day and night with bad air. Tuberculosis is not so well understood and the possibilities of house infection are much greater. Children, and also adults, in the country are much more exposed to unfavorable conditions in every way than are those in the city. They often must walk or work in extreme heat, cold, or wet; they sit in school or at meals with damp clothing and wet feet. They almost invariably wear too much clothing indoors in cold weather, and are consequently chilled when they go out. And these are the general conditions which make for lowered vitality, for colds, for respiratory disorders, and finally for tuberculosis.

"Country food is usually less wholesome than food in the city. Even when we include our tenement districts, where the pinch of poverty is sharp, country-cooked food is not so good as the food that is prepared in the city. The available variety is much smaller in the country, and ignorance of food values is much more prevalent than is supposed. This accounts in a large measure for the amazing amount of malnutrition which is found in the rural districts. As a natural accompaniment of this, there is a startling ignorance of the modern scientific theories of baby and infant diet and culture. So far as these vitally important things are concerned, the people in the country to-day are not far from where their great-grandmothers were.

"In the rural districts people are little inclined to seek aid from physicians or dentists or oculists, except in extreme cases. Defects of the ears, eyes, teeth, throat, and nose that can be ignored are ignored. This is because country people have not been taught the grave consequences that may come from these things; they have not been taught that 'slight' things like adenoids or enlarged tonsils or bad teeth can work havoc with efficiency, both physical and mental; that it may be that the backward, apparently stupid child is being held back merely by these 'slight' things.

"To sum up: *The standards of living on the American farm, when tested by the accepted principles of physiology, sanitation, and hygiene, are alarmingly defective.*"

Now for the remedy:

The most vital phase of this problem of rural health, said Dr. Wood, "is the effort to increase the health efficiency of the schools.

"The rural school is the universal, the official, the strategic agency through which influence for good health may be most effectively exerted, directly and indirectly, not only for the care of the health of children, but for the improvement of rural health in general.

"Obviously, the first essential is to provide sanitary and attractive school-houses. The buildings which house almost three-fifths of the Nation's school-children, under compulsion, for eight hundred hours each year, should beyond all possibility of failure be free from unhealthful and unfavorable features."

The joint committee of experts already referred to has prepared a pamphlet giving the "Minimum Health Requirements of Rural Schools." Very nearly seven hundred and fifty thousand copies have been distributed throughout the country by the United States Bureau of Education—convincing proof that the American people are awake to the situation and want to remedy it. This pamphlet gives suggestions for planning, lighting, ventilating, heating, furnishing, and providing necessary sanitary features. It urges that the United States Bureau of Education and the Departments of Education of the various States furnish plans and instructions for the construction and equipment of rural school buildings, adding that the former is already supplying on request valuable help of this kind.

The programme that has been worked out by the joint committee, by which the country schools shall be made community health centers, is thus outlined by Dr. Wood:

"One of the most important changes that should be brought about is to have better-trained and better-paid teachers in rural schools. As the situation now stands, rural teachers receive much less in professional preparation than those who teach in the cities, and their financial rewards are also much less. And yet they have a broader range of professional duties, must have a wider knowledge and assume larger responsibility, than the more specialized and supervised city teachers to insure to the

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# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED

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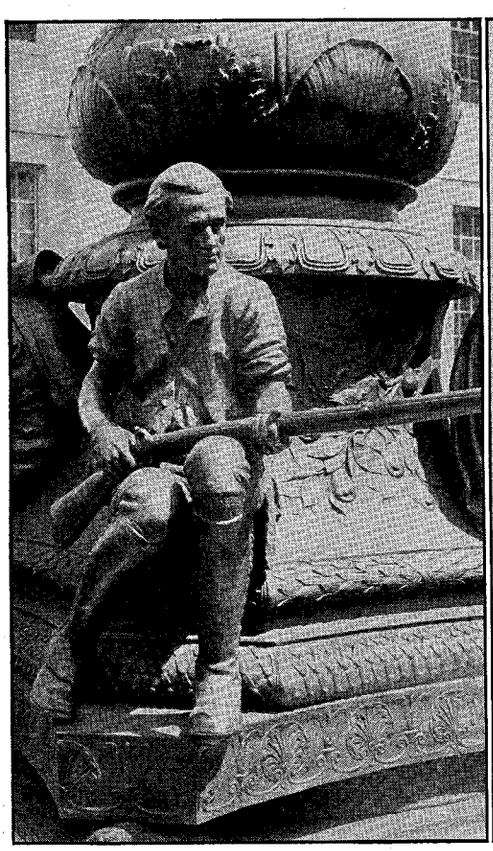
JAMES W. GERARD, OUR RECALLED AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY

Mr. Gerard was appointed Ambassador to Germany in July, 1913, and has occupied this important post during a period when his diplomatic duties have been of the most delicate and trying character

(C) CLINEDINST

PAUL RITTER, MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES FROM SWITZERLAND

To Mr. Ritter have been intrusted all of Germany's interests in this country, following the dismissal of Count von Bernstorff as Germany's Ambassador to the United States



PHOTOGRAPH FROM PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

THE MINUTE MAN (OF 1776)

This bronze figure, by Cyrus E. Dallin, is at the base of an ornamental flagstaff recently presented to the town of Arlington, Massachusetts, by the Misses Robbins

PHOTOGRAPH FROM PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

THE WOUNDED COLOR SERGEANT (OF 1861)

Bronze figures by Mrs. Theo Alice Ruggles Kitson for the Soldiers' Monument at Topsfield, Massachusetts

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THE SENTRY (OF 1917)

Immediately after the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, guards were placed over important public works in many parts of the country. The picture shows a guard at the Williamsburg Bridge, New York City

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THREE GREAT NATIONAL CRISES

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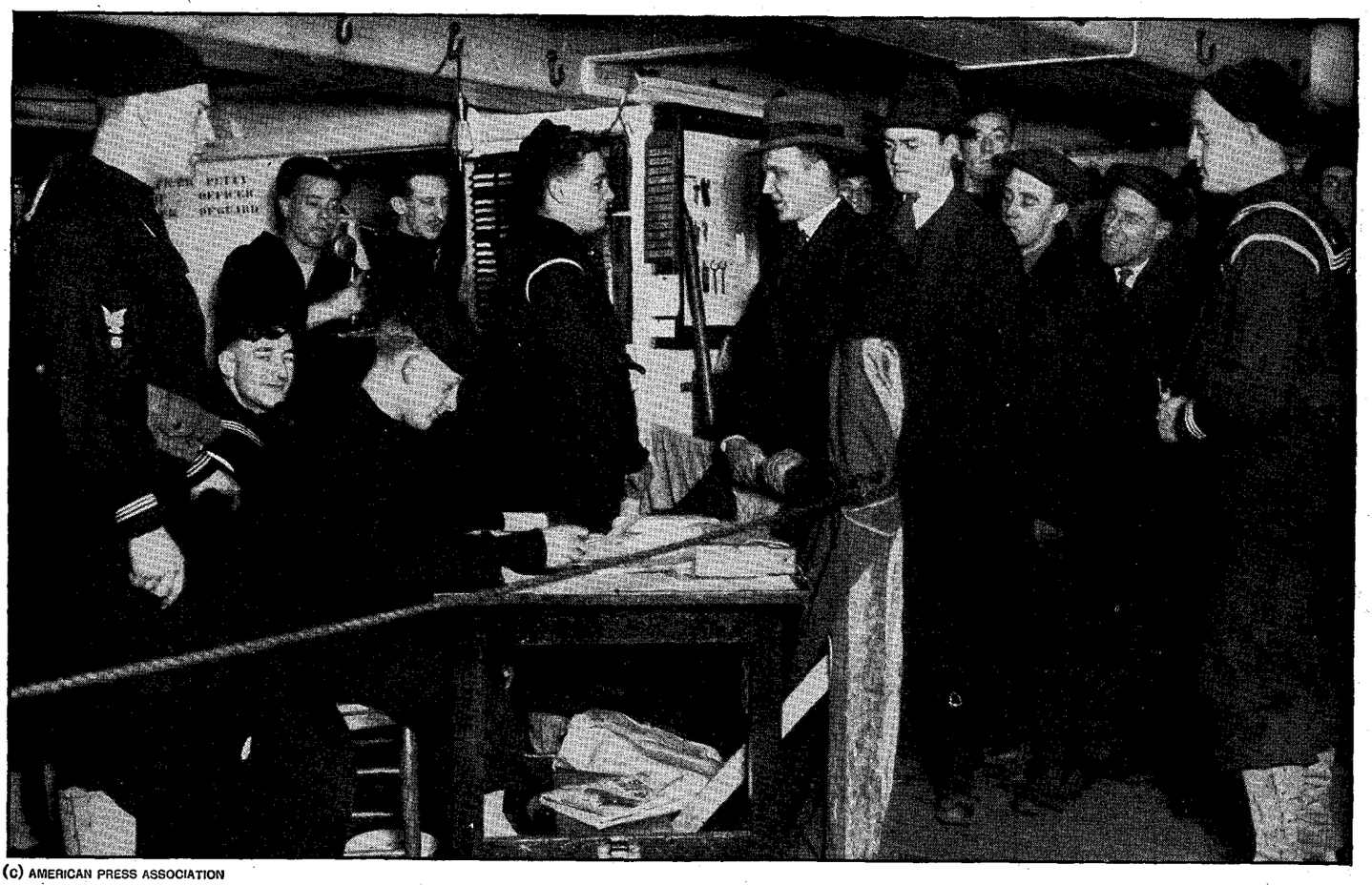

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RECRUITING AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE NAVAL MILITIA IN NEW YORK CITY

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GERMANS IN THE BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO AMERICA

THE BREAK WITH GERMANY—SOME OF ITS IMMEDIATE RESULTS

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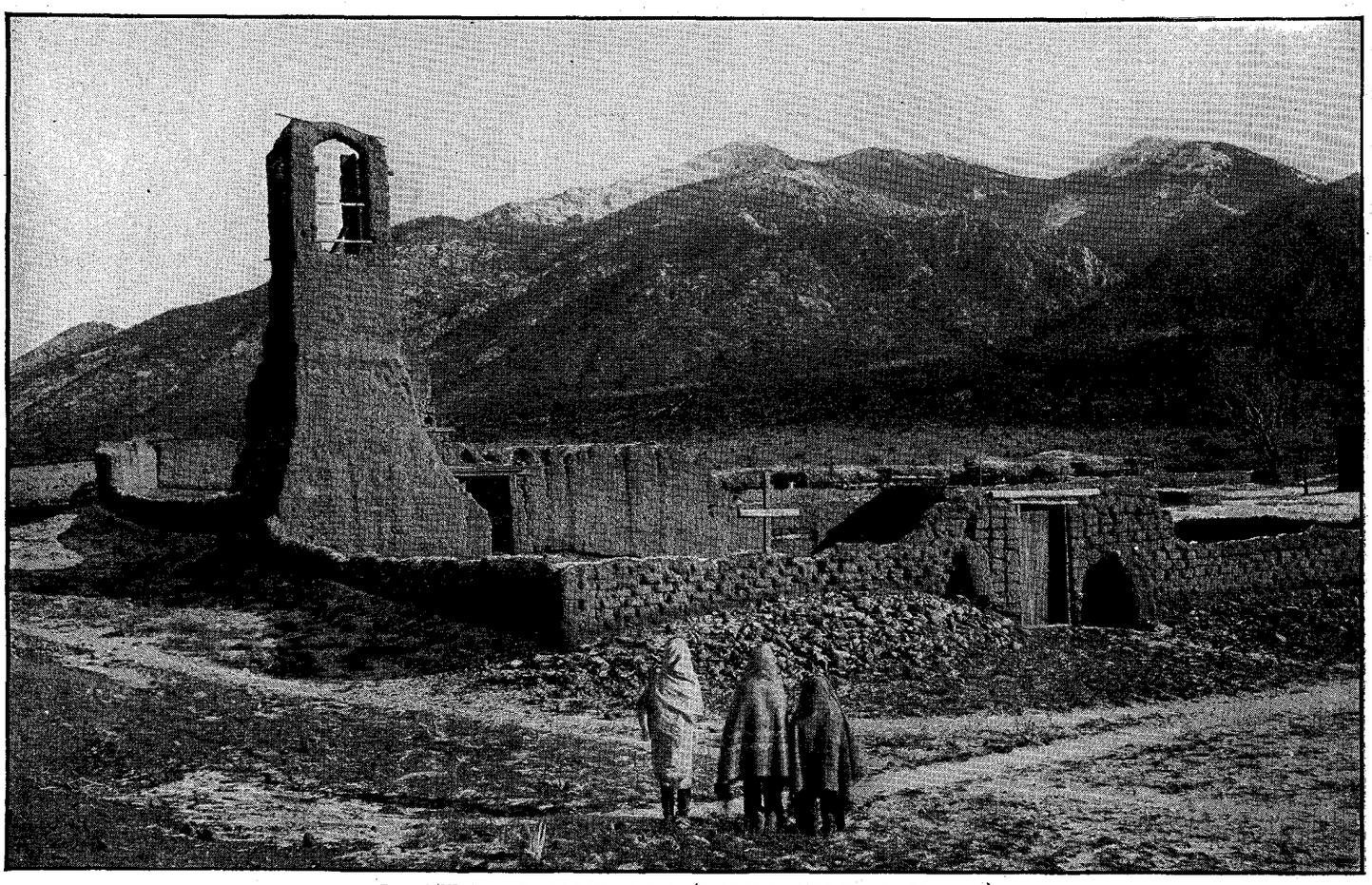
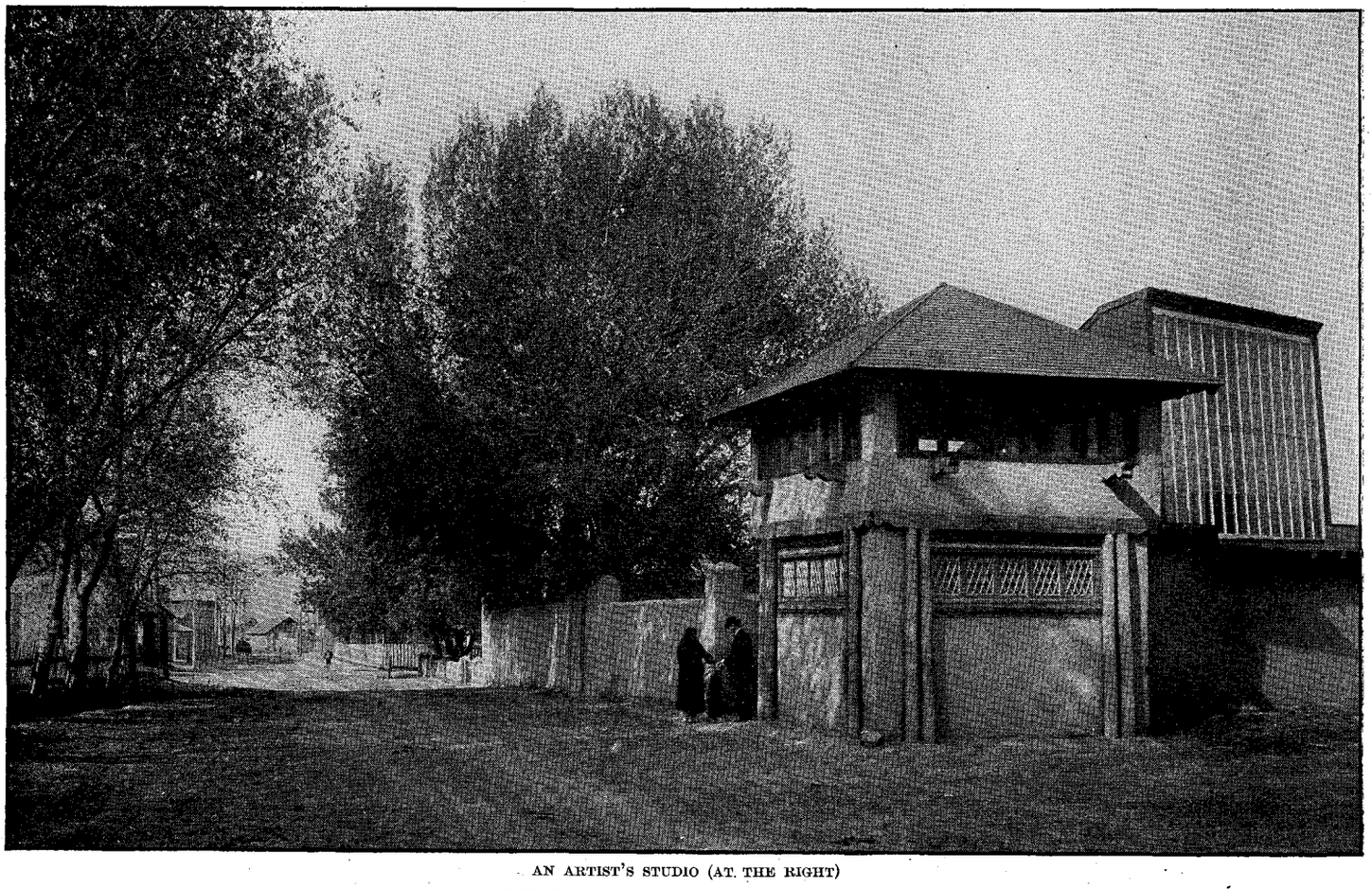


RUINS OF AN OLD CHURCH AT TAOS (TAOS MOUNTAIN IN THE DISTANCE)

This is one of the few remains of the Mexican War of 1846–7 now standing in the United States. At that time the Taos Indians, who were really peace-loving and industrious, were induced by the Mexicans to rebel, and to quell the insurrection of the Mexicans and Indians it was necessary to have Colonel Price come up from Sante Fé with a regiment of United States troops. The insurgents took refuge in this adobe church, which was bombarded by a howitzer in the hands of the soldiers. The Indians and Mexicans abandoned the church and took to the mountains



AN ARTIST'S STUDIO (AT THE RIGHT)

## AN ARTISTS' COLONY IN TAOS, NEW MEXICO

A colony of artists has been growing up in this picturesque locality in the Southwest. It includes Mr. J. H. Sharp, E. Irving Couse, E. L. Blumenschein, Julius Rolshoven, and others. The picturesque Indian and Mexican villages, the near-by mountains, and the ideal climatic conditions, with the remoteness of Taos from the railway (it is twenty-five miles distant by auto-stage), have combined to attract artists to this place

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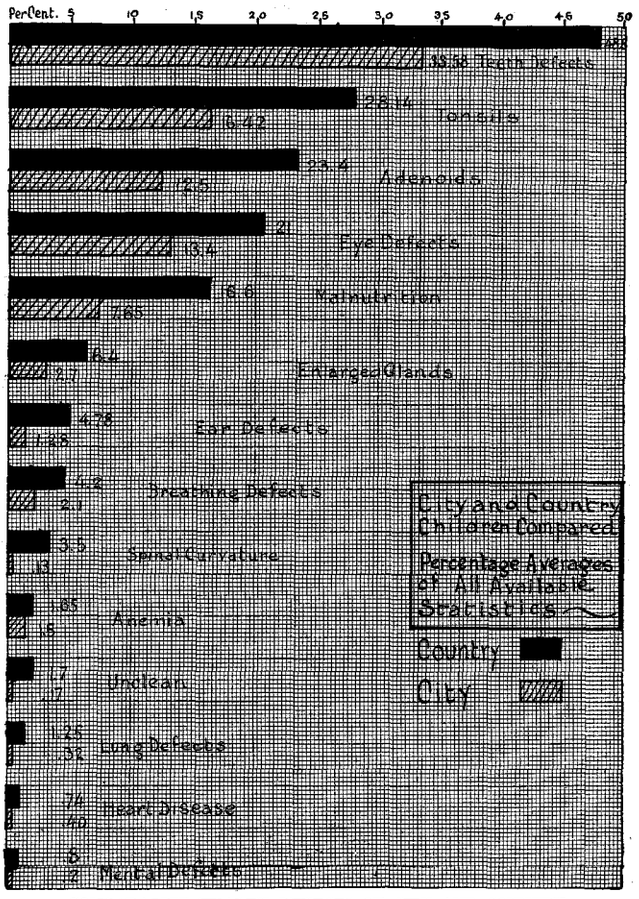
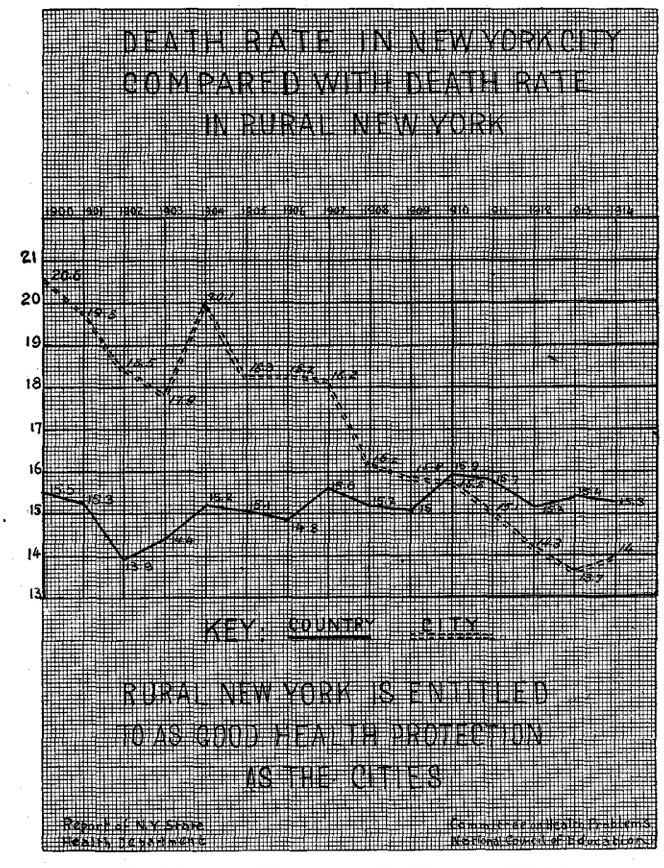



COMPARATIVE HEALTH DEFECTS OF CITY AND COUNTRY


DEATH RATE IN NEW YORK CITY COMPARED WITH DEATH RATE IN RURAL NEW YORK
1900 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14
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KEY: COUNTRY CITY
RURAL NEW YORK IS ENTITLED TO AS GOOD HEALTH PROTECTION AS THE CITIES
Report of N.Y. State Health Department
Committee on Health Problems National Council of Education

COMPARATIVE DEATH RATE OF CITY AND COUNTRY

country school-children all the factors needed for their general well-being.

"Especially in matters relating to health and welfare of the pupils should the teacher in the country be unusually efficient. She is farther away from the help of superintendent, physician, nurse, and all health and other social agencies. It is therefore most important that effective school health courses should be introduced in normal schools and teachers' institutes.

"With rural teachers properly prepared for their task, we may then begin that most necessary thing—effective health training and instruction of rural pupils. This should aim decisively at the practical training of the children in personal health habits and in individual and group efforts for the health work of the school, the home, and the community. The modern idea of pupil organization and government may be used to good advantage in pupils' boards of health, health militia, and other forms of pupils' organizations. The Boy Scout idea, which gives such prominence to the health programme, may be utilized to good advantage.

"Every growing child needs a warm, nourishing midday lunch. Every school building should have a simple kitchen equipment in a small room built for this purpose, or, lacking this, in the school-room. A simple equipment, outside of the stove, can be purchased for from $4 to $10. Parents can club together either a fixed rate in money or food materials. The teacher, with the aid of pupils working in groups periodically, can prepare the lunches. This is now done in many of the schools having lunch service. The preparation of the school lunch makes the best possible demonstration for a lesson in domestic science and cookery. The instruction in the selection and preparation of foods in many cases extends through the pupils to the parents; and this is, in the country particularly, the most effective way of influencing beneficially the standards and methods of the homes.

"The teachers should be qualified to inspire and direct wholesome play and recreation. Rural children have all outdoors to play in, and yet, on the whole, they know very little about how and what to play. An adequate playground is not a luxury but a necessity for the welfare of the children. Facilities and skilled guidance for play and recreation should be provided, not only for the pupils in the schools, but for the young people in the community. Such provision should include not only athletic games and sports, but also social and folk dances and dramatic training and expression.

"There are certain simple indications of health disorders in children which the properly trained teacher can observe and use as a basis for excluding a pupil from school for the day or until such indications have disappeared. Children may be taught to notice these indications in themselves or in their companions, and thus may help to protect the school from contagious disease. There is no more arrant nonsense than the old-fashioned belief, still prevalent with many, that children must have the usual assortment of 'children's diseases' and 'the sooner they get through with them the better.' No child should ever knowingly be exposed to a contagious disease. The older a child is before being exposed to a contagious disease, the less apt he is to catch it. The older a child is before having a contagious disease of childhood, the less severe it is likely to be. The early detection of signs of children's diseases and the early exclusion from school of children showing such signs are the best means of minimizing the communication of diseases in schools and of removing the possibility that the school may act as a disease center.

"Every school-child should have a health examination once a year—more frequently for individual pupils who need special attention—by a regularly appointed school physician. But a properly trained teacher can do much toward the discovery of physical defects. As a matter of fact, the routine tests of vision and hearing can best be made by the teachers, as these tests involve mental and educational as well as health factors. Defective teeth and indications of adenoids, enlarged and diseased tonsils, and heart disturbances can also be discovered by the watchful, informed teacher. Physical defects should be reported to the homes, and all possible effort made to persuade the parents to have the necessary care given to remedial defects.

"The problem of securing satisfactory means for the removal of physical defects in rural school-children is especially difficult,

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as hospitals, clinics, surgeons, nurses, and dentists are usually so far distant. The county unit of organization and administration for health, as well as for other rural interests, has already proved successful and promises the best results. Every county should have one full-time health officer, who should, of course, be a doctor qualified to make examinations and maintain general supervision; one or more school or district nurses; and a practical rural equivalent of the medical and dental clinics that are available in so many of the cities. This last should be so organized that it provides self-supporting health (dental, medical, and surgical) service for all the people.

"The school nurse has already demonstrated the extraordinary value of her services. Statistics prove that she bridges the gap between efficiency and inefficiency in a vital part of the health programme. Without the services of the nurse only fifteen to twenty-five per cent of the pupils have physical defects corrected following the notice and recommendation sent by the school doctor to the parents; on the other hand, with the aid of the school nurse, from seventy-five to ninety per cent of the pupils reported receive remedial attention. The duties of the rural school nurse include assisting in the health examinations of pupils; explaining to the parents the importance of defects found in children and helping in the arrangements for the medical, surgical, or dental treatment required; giving emergency treatment in health disturbances and following up under medical direction treatment for various conditions; providing an important part of the health teaching for the pupils; and giving in homes visited suggestions and advice affecting not only the health interests of the children, but also of the home. In many a community, both in city and in country, the tactful, devoted nurse has made for herself a place of the greatest influence in promoting health and welfare in general.

"If this programme for the promotion of better health in the rural districts is to be successful," said Dr. Wood in conclusion, "it must enlist the co-operation, not only of all individuals and organizations directly concerned in this vital matter, but also all those that may, by persuasion, be made interested in it. The granges, medical societies, women's clubs, religious organizations, or any other societies may find abundant work to do if the complete programme of health is attempted with any thoroughness. Several phases of the health programme may require, in any rural community, the support of or demonstration by some volunteer organization before school boards or other governmental agencies are convinced of the necessity and practicability of the new measures.

"Here is something to keep in mind: *Better health is to a striking extent a purchasable commodity, and National economy demands that we purchase it.*"

# LET THERE BE LIGHT

THE wealth of knowledge and thought under the plain title of a rich book, "Let There Be Light,"[1] reminds one of the opulence which in British cities is often hidden by the plain exterior of the dwellings. Thirteen eminent scholars, one of whom is its editor, have combined to produce it. Ten are professors in the University of Chicago; Brown University, the Meadville Divinity School, and the Rochester Theological Seminary furnish the remaining three. Each contributor is a specialist in his subject.

What has come to pass in the department of history has also been experienced in the field of religion and theology. The new learning of our time has opened up too vast an area for any individual writer, however learned, to cover in every part. The many-volumed "Cambridge Modern History," its multitudinous chapters each the work of a specialist in his topic, appeared at the dawn of this century in response to its need. In response to just such a need this cyclopædic volume has been prepared by distribution of the tasks involved. The situation and the needs here provided for are thus stated:

> That Christianity is to-day passing through one of the most significant transformations in its history is a fact apparent on every hand.... The divinity school to-day is attempting to organize the education of ministers of the Gospel and of religious teachers and missionaries with reference to many situations and problems which formerly did not exist. The history of Christianity can no longer be studied in isolation from the total history of which it is a part. The study of the Bible must be undertaken with a full understanding of all that is involved in the processes of historical criticism. Systematic theology must consider religious beliefs in relation to the modern scientific and theological ideals which are regnant. The department of practical theology must deal with the bewildering needs occasioned by the shifting habits of people in modern industrial and spiritual life. An entirely new realm of theological training has been organized in order to prepare men to understand the social problems which are so intimately related to the religious life.

That the present situation and its requirements, thus succinctly stated, are amply provided for in this, the first work in English which has undertaken to meet them, appears in the subjects of its collaborators: I—Preparation in College for the Study of Theology; II—The Historical Study of Religion; III—The Study of the Old Testament and the Religion of Israel; IV—The Study of the New Testament; V—The Study of Early Christianity; VI—The Development and Meaning of the Catholic Church; VII—The Protestant Reformation; VIII—The Development of Modern Christianity; IX—Systematic Theology and Christian Ethics; X—Practical Theology; XI—Christianity and Social Problems; XII—The Contributions of Critical Scholarship to Ministerial Efficiency.

Most of these articles run from sixty to ninety pages—small handbooks, as it were—each analyzed into sections and sub-sections, to which bibliographies are annexed, guiding the student to the best literature on every point. Eighteen of these in a single article show the thoroughness of the entire work.

The twelve articles are one in "acceptance of the historical method and in belief that the interpretation of Christianity must accord with the rightful tests of scientific truthfulness and actual vitality in the modern world." Whatever diversities of opinion appear are justified by the freedom essential to success in all scientific research.

We have here a fine illustration of the reconstructive spirit and method required now when Christianity is making a slow and difficult passage into new forms of statement and activity. Primitive and mediæval Christianity were each housed in a frame of belief built out of the intellectual and social materials of their times. Inherited by the Protestant churches, that frame has broken down under the strain of the new forces, larger knowledge, and more complex social conditions of our time. The modern Church is compelled to build a new house for the spirit of Jesus, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. But her task is sadly hindered by opposition to its builders. Much confusion of thought results in pew and pulpit. What this situation needs for clearing up this volume presents as a nucleus of crystallization—the scientific spirit and the historical method of study. Thus a sound basis is reached "for positive convictions concerning Christianity, and for fruitful constructive work by the Church of Christ."

The student is here aided to understand the meaning of the various aspects of education for the Christian ministry. Busy pastors are enabled to keep in touch with the advance of scholarship reported in convenient and accessible form. A chasm between scholars and preachers has been working disastrously to Christian interests. The test of democracy—readiness to take counsel of expert knowledge—is also the test of the Church's adequacy for leadership of the modern world.

It will be well if the American churches, whose scholars have taken the lead in putting forth this epoch-marking volume, shall now lead all others in making the most of it for the enlightening of their countrymen, and consequently of mankind.

[1] Let There Be Light. A Guide to the Study of the Christian Religion. Edited by Gerald Birney Smith. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. $3.

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# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

*Based on The Outlook of February 14, 1917*

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

*A.* Topic: The Break with Germany.
References: Pages 257–259; Editorial, pages 263, 264; also pages 265–269.
Questions:

1. Just what were the points made by Germany to the United States in her note announcing to us her new U-boat declaration? (See Outlook for February 7, 1917.) 2. What are the rights of Americans at sea, even within Germany's prohibited areas? Every American should know well the answer to this question. 3. Do or do you not think it would be well for the United States to comply with Germany's decree? What possible *wrong* could be done in having the United States forbid its citizens traveling except by the requirements of Germany's instructions? 4. What reasons did President Wilson give for breaking off relations with Germany? 5. It seems to be fair to assume from what President Wilson said in his address before the joint session of Congress that he would not declare war against Germany unless American ships and American lives were sacrificed by German naval commanders. The President has also declined to issue an order or give any advice as to whether American ships should sail or to furnish a convoy. Do you consider that such a course protects American rights? What would you do were you in the President's place? 6. Why do you think Germany concluded to carry out such a ruthless naval programme? 7. Is the use of the high seas a right or a privilege? Reasons. 8. Name a number of effects of the break with Germany. 9. Read "A Poll of the Press" on the break with Germany. Make out a list of the important points brought out by the American press. By the foreign press. Which of the editorial excerpts do you consider the more telling? Why? 10. What have you to say about the special correspondence from Milwaukee entitled "Kaiser or President"? 11. What does The Outlook consider America's duty? What do you?

*B.* Topic: The Dawn and Sunrise of History.
Reference: Pages 272–274.
Questions:

1. What is history? 2. What is the meaning of the title of this topic? 3. How is it possible for us to "push the domain of actual history far back into the past"? 4. Are we all makers of history? 5. How do you articulate the story of the Garden of Eden and of the Deluge with Mr. Roosevelt's conception of history? 6. Is or is not Mr. Roosevelt's statement—"a man born three thousand years too soon"—mere presumption? 7. What is civilization? Comparatively were not the people of ancient times more civilized than people of modern times? 8. How do you think history ought to be taught? 9. Of what value is the study of ancient history?

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

*A.* Topic: Congress: The President Overridden.
Reference: Page 259.
Questions:

1. Give the various steps by which a bill becomes law in our Congress. 2. In case the President vetoes a bill, what then is the process of enacting it into law? 3. What are the provisions of this Immigration Bill? Anything to which Japan can justly object? 4. Does or does not this bill restrict immigration too much? 5. Give reasons why Congress so many times has passed such a bill and reasons why American Presidents have so many times vetoed the same. On what grounds can you explain such procedure? 6. Has Congress the right to prohibit any and all foreigners from entering the United States? Discuss.

*B.* Topic: Congress: Defense Measures.
Reference: Page 259.
Questions:

1. Do or do you not approve of so many millions of dollars being spent on defense? 2. What can you tell about the construction and operation of a submarine? 3. Are universal military training and universal military service democratic? Why or why not?

*C.* Topic: Congress: Export Trade.
Reference: Pages 259, 260.
Questions:

1. What are some of the current facts about our export trade? 2. How is our foreign trade regulated? 3. What is the function of our consular service? How is it organized? 4. Can you give five principal Republican arguments for a protective tariff? And as many Democratic arguments against it? Which do you believe the better policy for the United States? Discuss. 5. What do you think of the value of the National Foreign Trade Convention?

III—LOCAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Prison Reform.
Reference: Pages 264, 265.
Questions:

1. Define crime. How may crimes be classified? Do you think criminals ought to be classified? 2. Compare mediæval forms of crime and treatment of criminals with modern forms. 3. Who should determine what a crime is? 4. Discuss the causes of crime under the following headings: *individual, occupational, social, economic, lack of law enforcement, court procedure,* and *weak public sentiment.* 5. How would you describe "intelligent prison reform"?

IV—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. Republican institutions live by criticism and perish when thought is shackled. 2. All nations are subject sooner or later to an inevitable process of decay.

V—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(Define accurately the following words and expressions, all of which are found in The Outlook for February 14, 1917.)

Overt act, diplomatic relations, convoy, monographs, generation, conventionality, commandeer, conspiracies, consul, preferential tariffs, mediæval, detention pens.

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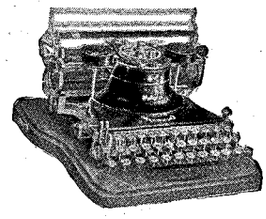

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**Libraries**
*Because it writes cards perfectly flat*—without bending. Condenses in miniature type, writes names in large type. "*Just Turn the Knob.*"

**Social Correspondence—Private Secretaries**
because of the dainty small type and high individuality of the work. Its refined and æsthetic appearance, and also the language possibilities.

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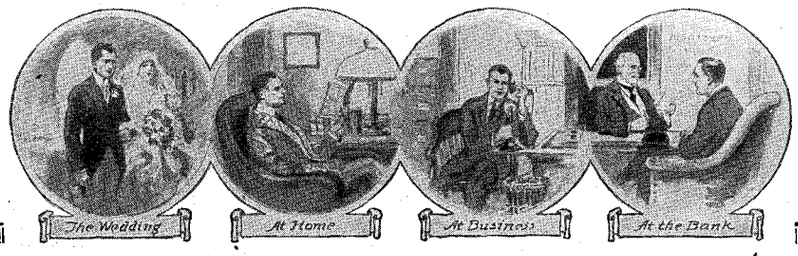


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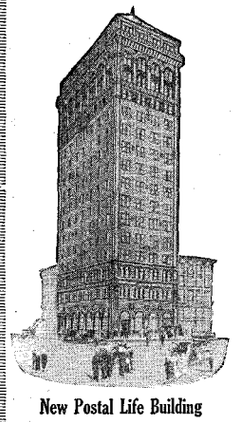

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# THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about all books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

**Belle Jones.** By Allan Meacham. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 50c.

The literary critic will condemn this as a sermon. But there is very excellent authority for making a story serve the purpose of a sermon, and this story is a very good sermon from the text, "We are his people."

**Haj, the Law and the Prophets.** By Edward Eyre Hunt. Hillacre Bookhouse, Riverside, Conn. $1.25.

This is a little book which cannot be judged by any standard of bulk. "Haj" is a striking story of the conflict between the theories and the practices of Western civilization. The scene of the story is laid in New York, but its application is without geographical boundaries. Mr. Hunt is the author of "War Bread," and has been a valued contributor to The Outlook.

**Hungry Stones and Other Stories (The).** By Sir Rabindranath Tagore. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.35.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

**Fairy Gold Series (The).** Cinderella, Briar Rose, The Fox and the Grapes, Tom Thumb, Dick Whittington, Chicken-Licken, Tom-Tit-Tot, Beauty and the Beast. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1 each.

**Granny's Wonderful Chair, and Its Tales of Fairy Times.** By Frances Browne. Introduced and Illustrated by Katharine Pyle. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50.

**Miss Ann and Jimmy.** By Alice Turner Curtis. Illustrated. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. 90c.

**My Last Friend: Dog Dick.** By Edmondo De Amicis. Translated by J. G. Lista. The Stratford Company, Boston.

**Our Little Cossack Cousin.** By F. A. Postnikov. (The Little Cousin Series.) The Page Company, Boston. 60c.

**Philip Kent in the Lower School.** By T. Truxton Hare. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. $1.25.

HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS

**Income Tax Procedure 1917.** By Robert H. Montgomery. The Ronald Press Company, New York. $2.50.

This is a rather appalling-looking book. The income tax is bad enough in all conscience; but one draws back at the sight of 461 pages devoted to its explanation. However, as its history shows, the law needs explaining, and Mr. Montgomery's volume will doubtless be sought for in many a library during the present month, when many Americans must be busy with income tax returns, due March 1.

POETRY

**Lamp of Poor Souls (The), and Other Poems.** By Marjorie L. C. Pickthall. The John Lane Company, New York. $1.25.

**Life and Living.** A Book of Verse. By Amelia Josephine Burr. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.

Miss Burr's name is deservedly becoming familiar to an ever-increasing circle of readers. She has a sense of the dramatic and a vividness of touch which makes even her less successful verses distinctly interesting. Some of these are included in the present volume, but "Life and Living" as a whole represents a very noteworthy achievement.

"Kitchener's March," which appeared first in The Outlook, is one of the memorable poems inspired by the war. "In the Field Hospital," "The Angel with the Sword," "While We Have Waited," "Euthanasia," "In the Ferry-Boat," are only a

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*The New Books (Continued)*

few of the poems in this volume deserving of repeated readings.

**Reliquary of English Song.** Collected and Edited by Frank Hunter Potter. Series II (1700–1800). G. Schirmer, New York. $1.25.

Though England is sometimes called an unmusical country, the songs of England are as distinctive as the songs of France or Russia or Germany. No one can look over this second series of Mr. Potter's "Reliquary of English Song" without being impressed by the fact that this music is English. It lacks the sentiment of German popular music, it lacks the ingratiating charm and the appeal of the French folk-song, and it lacks the almost sophisticated passion of the music of the Russian people; but it has a virility, a sort of naïve sturdiness, an element of downrightness even in its grace, that could be nothing but English. Much of this music is not, strictly speaking, folk music, for its authorship is known; but in the sense in which it has been sung by the people of England, has been received by them as a part of their musical inheritance, the term "folk music" is not really a misnomer. Dr. Vincent's accompaniments are altogether in character, and Mr. Potter's introductory notes are valuable and interesting.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

**Why Men Fight.** A Method of Abolishing the International Duel. By Bertrand Russell. The Century Company, New York. $1.50.

A mis-title. The book is really a collection of slightly connected essays written by a former lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge, whose pacifist utterances have given him fame. He is a grandson of Lord John Russell, former Premier of Great Britain. He has the art of putting his thoughts in readable form, but he belongs to that class of radical, idealistic, and inconsequential writers who seem to be a product of the present century. He is dogmatic, as in his assumption that whoever opposes England's participation in the war agrees with the teaching of Christ; anarchistic, as in his assertion that all institutions based on authority involve injustice; ignorant of law, as in his assumption that there are no laws of war; extravagant, as in his assumption that the wars of England in South Africa and of America in the Philippines had for their object exploitation of foreign territory; paradoxical, as in his assertion that "it is sheer cant to speak of a contest of might against right, and at the same time to hope for a victory of the right;" and extreme in his social communism, as in his argument that "the expense of children ought to be borne wholly by the community," and that it ought to be possible "for the women who must at present remain unmarried to have children if they wished it." His book is chiefly valuable as a study in the history of "isms."

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

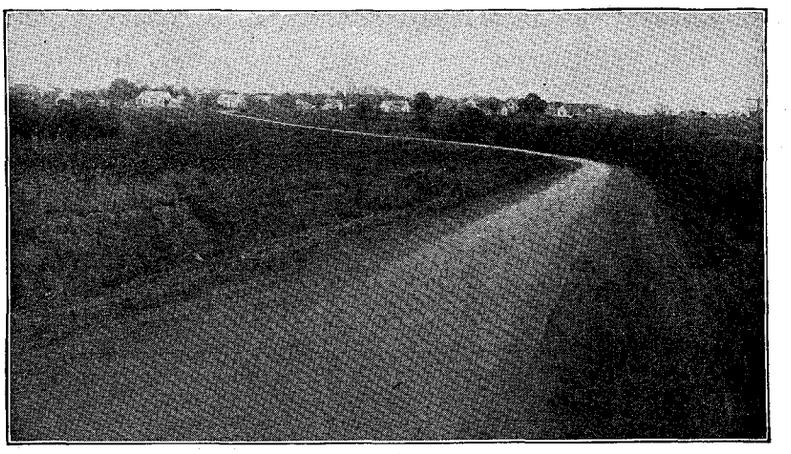
**More Wanderings in London.** By E. V. Lucas. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.

Mr. Lucas is always interesting, but this book impresses the reader as the author's gleanings in a field from which he has already gathered the best fruit.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

**Origin and History of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.** By E. B. Sandford. The S. S. Scranton Company, Hartford, Conn.

A valuable contribution to current history because an official account of a great religious movement, the end of which is not yet. But it is too much characterized

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### Special Contributors

Among the special contributors to GOOD HEALTH are Dr. Winfield Scott Hall, Head of Northwestern University Medical School; Dr. J. N. Hurty, Chief of the Indiana State Health Board; Prof. Irving Fisher, Ph. D., of Yale University; Dr. Lydia Allen DeVilbiss, Chief of the Kansas Bureau of Child Welfare; and many others.

### Department Editors

GOOD HEALTH regularly carries a department dealing with special diets and foods for the "balanced ration," edited by Miss Lenna Frances Cooper, B. S. (Columbia University) and Principal of the Battle Creek School of Home Economics.

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*The New Books (Continued)*

by the aspects of a report to be interesting to the general reader. It will be chiefly valuable as a book of reference.

WAR BOOKS

**Agir.** By Edouard Herriot. Librairie Payot & Cie., Paris.

M. Edouard Herriot, the distinguished Mayor of Lyons and Senator of the Department of the Rhone in the French Parliament, has now become Minister of Subsistence in the reorganized French Cabinet. "Agir" ("how to act") has just appeared in France, and will doubtless be translated for those here who do not know French. As a "business man" M. Herriot appropriately dedicates his book to the memory of one who died in 1683, namely, Colbert, Louis XIV's great Finance Minister, who, as the author says, "showed the power of French order." So does M. Herriot. Paying great respect and admiration to German efficiency, he points out what he deems its moral lack. With first-hand knowledge and in vivid phrase he describes certain features of present-day French efficiency—the various French relief works and, in particular, the Lyons Fair, of which he was a chief promoter. The part of the book devoted to statements of French foreign policy is luminous with suggestion, as is the discussion of after-the-war problems.

**International Realities.** By Philip Marshall Brown. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.40.

A valuable contribution to current discussions, though constituting only a suggestion toward, not a fulfillment of, the author's desire, "a thorough reconstruction of the law of nations in accordance with the big facts of international life." It is perhaps all the better for this reason, since it is not scholastic and avoids technicalities, and is written in a style which makes it easily intelligible to the lay reader. It is both virile and practical. Its spirit will be indicated to the reader by the title of three of its chapters—"The Limitations of Arbitration," "Ignominious Neutrality," "The Dangers of Pacifism."

**Growth of a Legend (The).** A Study Based upon the German Accounts of Francs-Tireurs and "Atrocities" in Belgium. By Fernand van Langenhove. Translated by E. B. Sherlock. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.25.


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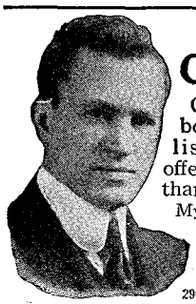

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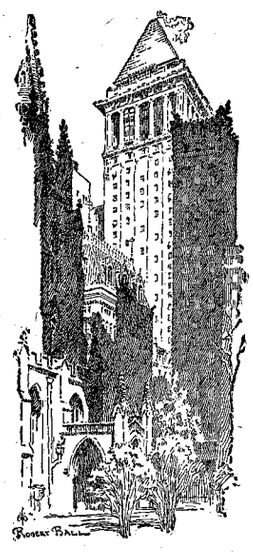

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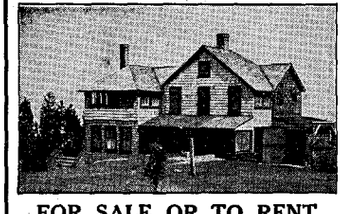

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**CRANFORD, N. J.** **For Sale** 10-room house, steam heated, desirable location, eight minutes from depot. Large lot. Easy terms. E. M. WRAY, Elmira, N. Y.

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## Real Estate

### NEW JERSEY

**At MILLINGTON**
**NEW HOUSE**
Brick, with white trim, situated on hill, magnificent view. 7 acres fruit. Living-room 23x30, 65 ft. piazza; 4 large bedrooms, capable of two additional. Electricity, modern plumbing. Sale $8,500. Rent $500. 5,399, Outlook.

**ROCKAWAY, N. J.** To let for July and August, furnished seven-room bungalow; every modern convenience; sleeping porch; artesian well; beautiful view, fine elevation. ALFRED S. LEVI, Rockaway, N. J.

### NEW YORK

**Adirondacks**
If you want a camp or cottage on any lake in the Adirondacks send for an illustrated booklet.
**W. F. Roberts Real Estate Office**
Saranac Lake New York

**Adirondack Camp**
FOR RENT
Eighteen rooms, 20 acres, 4 miles from Paul Smith's, on Upper St. Regis Lake. Railroad station, Lake Clear Junction. Post-office, telegraph and express office conveniences. Day and night trains from New York. Furnished, including linen. Ice-house, barn, three platform tents, woodshed full of wood, boathouse with large upper porch. Rent reasonable. For particulars address
JUDSON F. STONE, Agent
30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**Lake Placid, Adirondacks**
Camps and Cottages
NOEL FELDSTEIN
Successor to Allen & Feldstein

**ADIRONDACKS**
To let for the season, furnished, 8 rooms and bath, $180; 6 rooms and bath, $150.
VAN SANT WARD, Jay, N. Y.

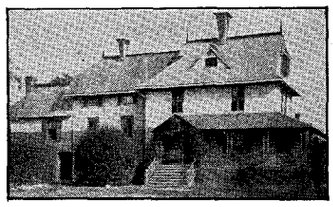
Village home, $1,600
70 acres, buildings and brook, $4,500
150-acre gentleman's fruit farm, $15,000
**Rural Life Co., Kinderhook, N. Y.**

**TO RENT ON SHORES OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN**
A half-mile north of Essex village. A furnished house with 16 large living-rooms besides bathrooms, laundry, etc. Modern improvements, fireplace, large porches commanding beautiful view of lake and mountains. For views, etc., address W, H. STOWER, Cambridge, N. Y.

## Real Estate

### NEW YORK

**LAKE GEORGE** For Sale Fully furnished 10-room cottage. 2 baths, modern plumbing. Sleeping-porch. Boat house, launch, etc. Southern exposure. Beautiful views.
Owner, 2811 P St. N. W., Washington, D. C.



**Wave Crest**
**Far Rockaway, L. I.**
For rent, $1,200, the above cottage of 10 rooms; 2 baths, electric light; in private grounds directly on the ocean, with private bath-houses.
JOHN F. SCOTT
47 W. 34th St. New York City

**FOR RENT**
A new, modern eight-room cottage, furnished, delightfully located on Long Island about twenty-five miles from New York and five minutes from the station. Ideal for a quiet family. Address 5,391, Outlook.

TO RENT AT
**Richfield Springs, N. Y.**
Large, comfortable furnished house, 20 rooms, wide verandas; eight acres; orchard, garden planted; large covered veranda off second floor; all modern conveniences; complete carriage house; gardener's cottage; ice-house filled with ice. Residence adjoins golf links and commands beautiful view. Fine drives in surrounding country; about a mile from lake. Apply to
JUDSON F. STONE, Agent
Chicago Stock Exchange Building
Chicago, Ill.

**Twilight Park Cottages**
FRANK H. HUTTON, Agent
103 Park Ave., New York City

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**FOR SALE**
**Vermont Country Estate**
for summer home. Farm of 100 acres rolling land on hilltop; superb scenery, exceptional neighborhood; R. F. D., telephone, no mosquitoes; ideal for children. Old-fashioned house, 9 rooms, open fireplaces, 2 good wells, running water, fruit trees. Large barn, stable for 3 horses. Railroad stations: Bradford and S. Ryegate, Vt. Price $1,500. For further particulars apply to Gardner Boyd, Heath, Mass.

## Real Estate

### VIRGINIA

**For Sale—for $48,000** One of the best orchards in Virginia; 16,000 trees; located in a beautiful country. HOWARD WILLIAMS, Greenwood, Va.

### WASHINGTON

**Island on Puget Sound, Wash.**
This is a beautiful property of 266⅔ acres, part cultivated, 17 miles from capital—Olympia. It is fit for stock, fruit; a quiet resort; value increasing. Address S. M. KIELLAND, 305 Lehigh Terminal, Buffalo, N. Y.

## FOR THE HOME

DOMESTIC SCIENCE handbook free. Correspondence courses. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

## HELP WANTED

### Business Situations

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, Page Building, Chicago.

MAN or woman to travel for old established firm. No canvassing. $1,170 first year, payable weekly, pursuant to contract, expenses advanced. B. G. Nichols, Philadelphia, Pa., Pepper Building.

### Companions and Domestic Helpers

HOSPITALS, cafeterias, schools, families needing dietitians, managers, secretaries, housekeepers. Miss Richards, 49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Refined Protestant woman, 40 years of age, as companion for elderly lady in home where one maid is kept. Must assist in light household duties. Interview in New York necessary. Address 4,644, Outlook.

WANTED, refined woman, not over 30, to take care of children in orphanage. Must be Protestant, strong, healthy, executive. No teaching. References required. First class position for right person. 4,650, Outlook.

WANTED—Matron for a summer home for crippled children in Westfield, N. J. May 15th. Correspondence solicited. Address Mrs. H. W. Evans, 257 Kimball Ave.

### Teachers and Governesses

PACIFIC Coast? For certification rules, etc., send 20c. stamps to Boynton-Esterly Teachers Agency, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools and colleges. Send for bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

TEACHERS WANTED.—College graduates, men and women, needed for September openings. Address THE INTERSTATE TEACHERS' AGENCY, Macheca Building, New Orleans.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

### Professional Situations

WOMAN physician will accompany patient wishing to travel. 4,637, Outlook.

MUSICIENNE diplomée. Linguist, violin, piano, desires position with children or lady. Highest references. 4,642, Outlook.

### Business Situations

EDUCATED young man desires position. Has business, teaching, agricultural experience. 4,647, Outlook.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

### Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Position by college girl during summer. Companion or camp helper. 4,619, Outlook.

EDUCATED, refined young woman desires to make early arrangements for summer work as companion or governess. KINDERGARTEN graduate. WILL travel. 4,636, Outlook.

TEACHER desires position as companion during July and August. References exchanged. 4,635, Outlook.

WANTED, by a lady, position as companion and secretary. Long experience. Highest references. 4,640, Outlook.

SWEDISH woman of capability, 33 years of age, wishes position as managing housekeeper. Likes work. Highest recommendations. Most particular people. G. O., 304 East 58th St. Tel. 5065 Plaza.

ENGLISH woman desires position for 1st March as housekeeper-companion. Highest references. 4,646, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as traveling companion by graduate of well-known girls' school, Washington. Widely traveled. 4,643, Outlook.

SOUTHERN lady of gentle birth, sunny disposition, capable of filling any position of trust, desires same. 4,649, Outlook.

WOMAN of REFINEMENT desires position as CHAPERON in COLLEGE. References. 4,651, Outlook.

CULTURED young woman as companion or governess. Well educated. Will travel. References. 4,641, Outlook.

YOUNG lady of education and refinement, music student, wishes part time position as secretary or companion in return for home. References. 4,648, Outlook.

GRADUATE Swedish masseur, 33, medical gymnast, will assume entire charge of invalid or semi-invalid gentleman, or institutional work. Temperate. Experienced. Will travel. Highest doctors' and sanitarium references. 4,645, Outlook.

DOCTOR recommends as manager of home or companion a young Australian woman (widowed). Former manager of his own home. Possesses unusual ability in running household; familiar with servants. Tactful, humorous, well educated, traveled. Fond of outdoors. References from former employers. 4,587, Outlook.

### Teachers and Governesses

TEACHER French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages. Embroidery, laces. During summer. References. 4,638, Outlook.

TWO experienced high school teachers (young women) desire positions as tutors in languages and mathematics in summer camp, or with private family at summer home. References given and required. Address 4,653, Outlook.

## MISCELLANEOUS

PAGEANTS written to order for celebrations of all kinds. Consultation on production if desired. 4,622, Outlook.

SHAKESPEARE Revival! Play the game "A Study of Shakespeare," indorsed by the best authorities. Price 50 cents. The Shakespeare Club, Camden, Maine.

GENERAL shopping. No charge. Bank reference: Julia Demarest, 189 Claremont Ave., New York.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

WANTED—Young women to take a short course for the care of chronic and convalescent invalids. Apply Superintendent, F. E. Parker Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

**The St. James**
Philadelphia
Walnut at 13th
Centrally located
Distinctive service
Excellent cuisine
Room with bath, $2 up
R. J. Ritchie, Mgr.

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nothing equals 3-in-One Oil. The oil for sewing machines, victrolas, locks, clocks, typewriter, adding machines, scales, scientific apparatus, small motors.
**3-in-One Oil**
is a pure, highly refined oil compound, non-acid, non-spoiling. Has great penetrating power, yet has body enough to stay in bearings for years. Not only lubricates but cleanses bearings, and protects from rust. All stores: Bottles, 10c, 25c, 50c. In Handy Oil Cans, 25c.
FREE—Generous sample and Dictionary of Uses.
3-in-One Oil Co., 42AEG Broadway, N. Y.

**KRYPTOK GLASSES**
**THE INVISIBLE BIFOCALS**
**If you wear glasses—or need to wear glasses—ask your oculist, optometrist or optician about KRYPTOKS.**
KRYPTOK Glasses are for everyone who needs double vision lenses. They enable you to see both near and far objects *clearly*—without removing or changing your glasses from morning to night.
KRYPTOKS (***pronounced Cryptocks***) are the *only* double vision glasses with clear, smooth, even surfaces—free from seam or hump.
*Write for booklet "Eyesight Efficiency"*
KRYPTOK COMPANY, INC.
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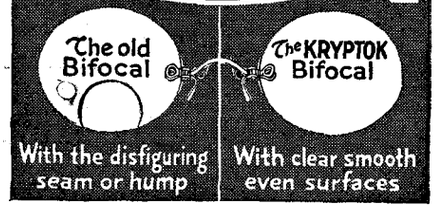


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# BY THE WAY

"He was an accomplished blacksmith, and out of old vehicles thrown away he made the buggies we use at the school. He was a finished carpenter, an expert well-digger, a good plumber. But it was difficult for him to master his books—he learned to read after he was twenty-one years of age. He finally gave up the school. But after less than a month at home he decided that he must return and try it again. To earn money for this he worked in a logging camp on a 'skidder.' Something went wrong with the machine. He saw that his helper was in danger and threw himself in his place. The helper will recover, but our boy is gone. He had a character as upright and downright as that of any man that ever lived." Such is the simple but moving story of Asa Sears, an industrial martyr, as told in "The Industrial Student" of Camp Hill, Alabama. It well deserves the wider publicity here given to it.

This is an age of specialists, and nobody can keep up with everything; but the habit of closing the mind to all but one's own work is sometimes embarrassing, as in the case of a scientific professor quoted by the London "Spectator." This professor was told by an eminent man of letters that he was about to lecture on Keats; the remark brought out the question from the man of science, "What are Keats?"

Some golf-players "use language" when they make a "dub shot." They are celebrated in the "Golfers' Magazine" in this wise:

"The fool
Says Lucifer is not.
Not Satan? on the links? when Luck is cool?
Mayhap—but all the same
I heard the golfer speak his name."

On another page of the same magazine Francis Ouimet administers this rebuke to these foolish ones: "When 'Jerry' Travers, Hilton, Vardon, in fact all the great golf-players, make mistakes, you don't see them breaking a club or emitting violent language. . . . Instead of fussing or chiding one's self for getting 'in bad,' learn to say with a smile on your face, 'It serves me right.' I have learned to accept poor shots with the best of grace, and it helps me greatly."

France, with her traditional habit of saving the small things, is making the most of the wreckage of war, according to a correspondent of the New York "Sun." Heaps of bicycles partly destroyed at the front are sorted out, the odd wheels and parts of tires being saved and used in making new bicycles. In one place a small mountain of army shoes, of all sorts and conditions, was being assorted, the workers finding some parts in every shoe worth saving. From a mass of damaged binoculars the lenses were extracted and sent to a factory to be used in making new field-glasses.

At a meeting of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers in New York City Mr. Louis Birkenstein, President of the Association, said that the war has stimulated the saving of waste materials among the American people to an extent never known before. The waste material dealers and distributers, he said, are now doing an annual business of a billion dollars.

An exchange quotes a fish story of a hundred years ago as showing that our story-tellers have nothing "on" those of early days. It is from the Goshen (N. Y.) "Independent Republican" of October 18, 1820. Condensed, it reads: "On the 19th of August a large fish was seen alongside the schooner Brilliant. One of the crew fastened a silver dollar (in lieu of other bait) to his hook, but both hook and bait were swallowed by the fish. A second hook and bait also disappeared. On August 21 a third attempt was made with the same kind of valuable bait, which also shared the fate of the others. Four days later, after a run of 300 miles, a shark was caught with a bowline, which contained two of the hooks baited with two of the dollars. In about fifteen minutes a dolphin was caught, which contained the other hook and dollar!" The chronicler of this marvelous tale made this dry comment: "As our informant is a gentleman of benevolence and sobriety, we regard this as a very singular circumstance indeed."

"Where is the price of antiques going to stop?" a friend writes. "Let me give you an experience. I went into a certain department store in New York that has a floor devoted to these relics of our fathers. The first thing I saw was a somewhat 'shackly' gate-legged table. Its tag read '$300.' Another but larger table near by was $600. An old Windsor chair was $35. Further on was a nice little furnished room. On a dressing-table in it a glass bowl was tagged '$200.' In a larger room a 'Charles II day bed'—a cane-and-oak lounge—was priced at $850. To cap the climax there was a French tapestry sofa with two side chairs. The sofa was marked '$2,100' and the chairs '$750.' Will anything we make be valued at such prices by the antique dealers of the year 2117?"

Charlie Chaplin has a champion in a well-known playwright who says in the "New Republic" that there is no doubt that the popular movie comedian is a great artist. "Do not believe," he says, "that such acting is a matter of crude and simple means. It is as subtle in its naturalism as the shades of intonation in a really tragic speech." He describes an audience before whom an actor of less talent tried to impersonate Chaplin. "There was half-hearted laughter. He was not funny. When Chaplin followed, and repeated the exact passages that had failed, the laughter was enormous. It was the difference between a man acting a comic scene and a man living it."

Papers authorizing the changing of a vessel's name followed the ship for two years without reaching her. She was the Norwegian steamship Alden, and was to be rechristened the Osterdal. She had sailed for Vladivostok when the papers were issued; they followed her by another vessel. Before they reached Vladivostok the Alden had cleared for Hongkong. The documents were sent there, but again arrived too late. This went on for more than two years, and the Alden bade fair to outstrip her pursuers forever and retain her original name. At last the cable was brought into use and the change of name effected.

To expect a reply to the following advertisement in a New York paper seems absurd, yet in the search for a clear title to real estate nothing must be left undone, and this is doubtless the reason for its insertion:

Crawford, Joseph (Master Mariner).—Left Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, about 30 years ago for New York. Had interest in Carroll Estate, Garnett Street, Coogee, near Sydney. Any person knowing him write to ——, etc.


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deserves every consideration. Plan to send your boy or girl to a

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this coming season. The Great Outdoors can in this way be enjoyed while the young camper is gaining both the physical and the mental benefit that a vacation in the open can alone accomplish. The Outlook is at your disposal to advise with you and furnish all of the information you may desire concerning Summer Camps. Address

*The Travel and Recreation Bureau of The Outlook*

*381 Fourth Avenue New York*


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